

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

MIRACLE YARD— UNION



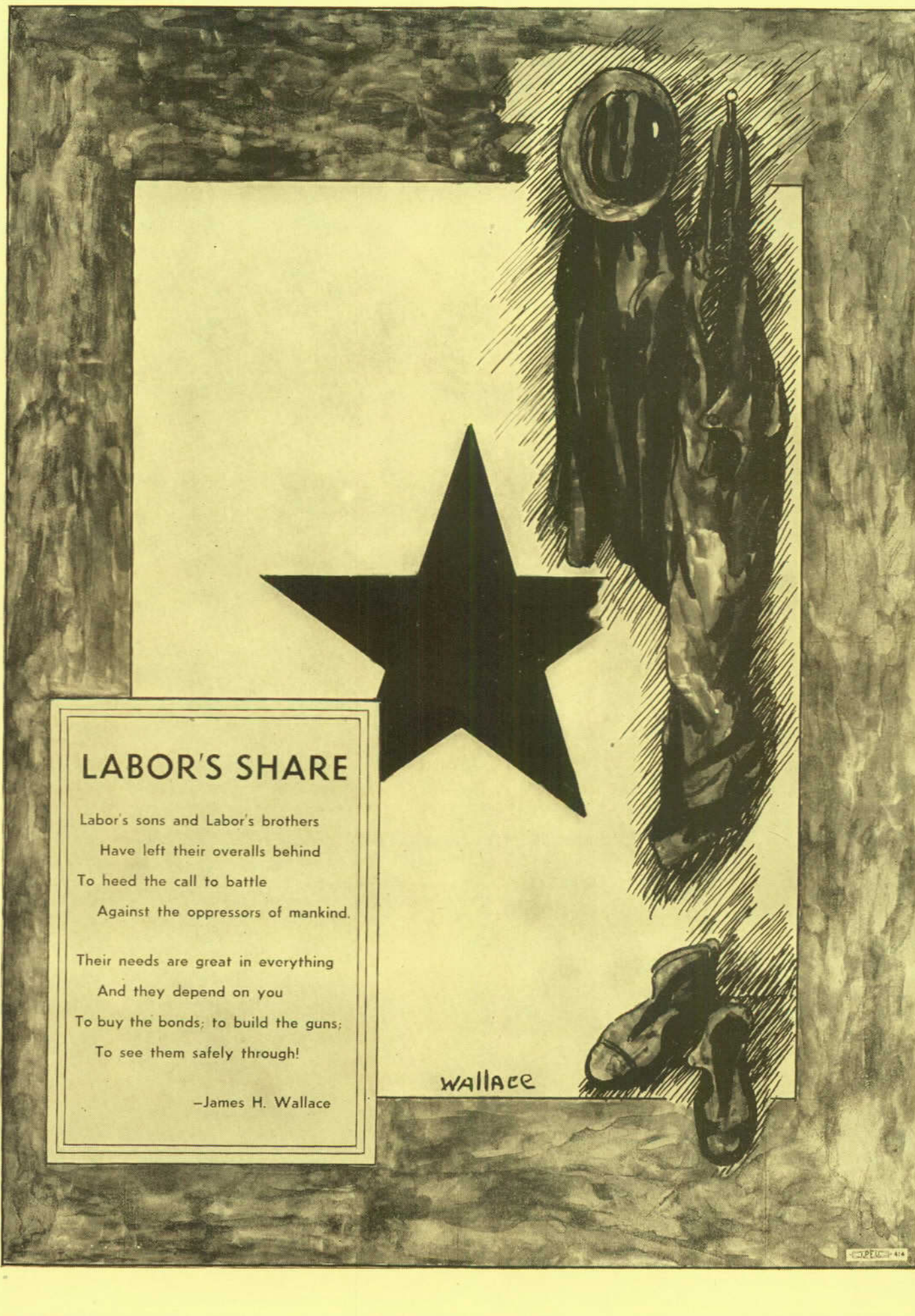
VOL. XLI

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOVEMBER, 1942

NO. 11

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



LABOR'S SHARE

Labor's sons and Labor's brothers
Have left their overalls behind
To heed the call to battle
Against the oppressors of mankind.

Their needs are great in everything
And they depend on you
To buy the bonds; to build the guns;
To see them safely through!

—James H. Wallace

WALLACE

Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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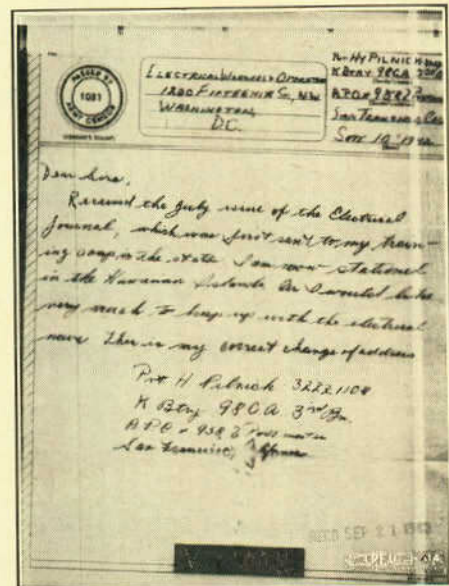
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Magazine

CHAT

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL has received its first victory letter. Familiar to everyone in the United States now is this remarkable device of keeping in touch with loved ones in armed forces abroad. On a tiny film, a letter is photographed and the film is sent abroad and re-developed so that the limited space on airplanes is not taxed. Literally hundreds of thousands of letters can be sent in small space. Once again science triumphs over matter.



Electrical Workers and Operators,
1200 Fifteenth St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Received the July issue of the ELECTRICAL JOURNAL, which was first sent to my training camp in the States. I am now stationed in the Hawaiian Islands. As I would like very much to keep up with the electrical news, this is my correct change of address:

Pvt. H. Pilnick—32221108, K Btry.—98 C. A. 3rd Bn. A. P. O. No. 948, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.

Needless to state, this JOURNAL is just as anxious as our members abroad to keep contacts with them, and we are doing everything we can to keep the lines of communication clear to our members.



Courtesy the Chicago Sun

UPON THE GREAT, SMOKING ANVILS OF INDUSTRY, LABOR BEATS OUT TOOLS OF VICTORY



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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VOL. XLI

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Kaiser Yards Founded on UNION COOPERATION

Somewhere on the Pacific Coast

At any time shortly before midnight on the roads leading into Portland, Oreg., or any other city where the Kaiser shipyards push their 24-hour schedules, you may see men and women in helmets, looking very much like soldiers, coming down to bus stops and waiting for the night bus to carry them to the plant. These quiet, poised figures dramatize, as well as anything, the substantial, eager spirit with which the workers in the miracle shipyards of the Kaiser Company pursue the 365-day schedule to turn out ships at terrific rate.

A representative of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL was allowed to visit one of these yards—probably the same one that the President of the United States visited a week later—and to view the organization, the physical setup and the system of employee relations which have made the Kaiser companies so famous within a few months.

BACKGROUND OF ACHIEVEMENT

Picture a long arm of the sea jutting up into a cove, where only a short time ago was a dump heap, now covered with attractive white buildings uncamouflaged, which glisten in the sun and give the impression of well being and success. Guards in natty uniforms are everywhere, without, however, the suggestion of force or coercion, but of amiable traffic directors and guides to visitors and to the working force.

All great ideas, whether they be in production or in physics, are simple. The Kaiser shipyards are simple. It is said by the working force that Henry Kaiser took romance out of shipbuilding, which means, of course, that he smashed precedents and destroyed traditions. The organization that can build a great ship in a few days must be a triumph in physical setup and it must be an all-electrical job.

These buildings that are strung along this arm of the sea are there with wise intent so that time is saved in every operation, and the sub-structures of ships built in one building can be swiftly moved to another and finally assembled on the

Miracle

yards become communities with common interest in production and war's success, shared by all

ways, ready to be launched into the waiting water. At this moment three invasion boats were rapidly taking form; one was to be launched the next day as the oiling of the ways attested. Everywhere it was apparent that manpower was being used to supplement manpower in the great push of production.

WORKERS' SPIRIT HIGH

One has only to stop and chat with workers to understand their feeling of the pulse of the great enterprise and their complete accord with management. They like the way Henry Kaiser does things. They feel a part of an important enterprise. They like the good welfare facilities everywhere apparent in these buildings. They like to see the guards in their natty uniforms. They feel that the Kaiser Company does not spare cash when it comes to giving the workers the best conditions under which to work. They say, too, that Henry Kaiser is a fighter who opposes them when he believes they are wrong, but he always fights above the table and is fair. Loyalty is apparent.

What Kaiser appears to have done differently from any other company is to embrace the ideas of union-management cooperation in sincerity and to capitalize the community feeling of workers on the job. The workers feel a part of an industrial community that is going places and doing things, and they are made to feel that they are part of the show and are going to be fairly treated no matter what problems or emergency arises.

Readers of this description of the great Kaiser enterprises may be sure also that the great push for ship production is transforming cities on the West Coast and also raising new problems for unions. One local union of another craft important in Oregon by reason of its connection

with the shipyards, has now reached the stupendous figure of 60,000 membership.

The inside local union of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Portland has 6,000 members and expects 10,000 by June, 1943. The union has cause to expand in new offices, take on new business agents and to overflow into hired halls where a large staff places men after a thorough-going questioning as to their attainments. Moreover, the employment of women has presented new problems not only in personnel but in union management. We may say here that foremen and superintendents of electrical construction in shipyards are on the whole well pleased with women employees. They are assigned jobs they can perform adequately. They are stable, in earnest, and, according to one superintendent of construction, they know what teamwork is and do not bring minor grievances for adjustment, as do men.

Henry J. Kaiser has probably suffered a maturing evolution in his policies of relationship with employees. He first came into public notice as head of the Six Companies group that built Boulder Dam. It may be recalled that the employee relationships on that job were not at first of the best and that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers headed a movement to report to Congress the bad working conditions on the job. The Six Companies have now grown into nine companies. They have a cooperative working arrangement, and an amicable personal relationship between directors. These companies are: Henry J. Kaiser Co.; J. F. Shea Co., Inc.; W. A. Bechtel Co.; General Construction Co.; Bechtel-McCone-Parsons Corp.; The Utah Construction Co.; Morrison-Knudsen Co., Inc.; MacDonald & Kahn, Inc.; and Pacific Bridge Co. Whenever a job is given, the facilities of all nine companies and the capital of all nine companies are poured into the enterprise. According to the Wall Street Journal, here is the setup of the Kaiser interests:

MANY RELATED ENTERPRISES

HENRY J. KAISER CO.—Apex of the pyramid is the Henry J. Kaiser Co., of Oakland. A street paving, rock, gravel and cement concern in early days, it still carries on these activities, and also has become the guiding company for the ramified Kaiser interests which include ownership or part interest in chemical, cement, shipbuilding, steel, machine tool, cargo ship engine, heavy construction, and other enterprises. Mr. Kaiser is president of the Henry J. Kaiser Co., which also manages other layers of the pyramid.



J. W. Seabold, Assistant Electric Superintendent at Kaiser Shipbuilding Yard; member of the Brotherhood since 1909.

KAISER CO., INC.—Operates Richmond shipyard No. 3, the Vancouver, Wash., shipyard, and a yard at Portland. The new iron and steel enterprise at Fontana is a project of this company. The three shipyards are owned by U. S. Maritime Commission, while the steel plant is financed by an R. F. C. loan. Mr. Kaiser is president, and owns control of this company.

PERMANENTE METALS CORP.—Henry J. Kaiser is president of The Permanente Metals Corp. This company operates Richmond shipbuilding yards No. 1 and No. 2 and owns the magnesium plant at Permanente, Calif. Incidentally, the magnesium plant is the only uncertain note so far in the symphony of Kaiser successes. The controversial Hansgird process is lagging in production while its inventor, a native of Austria, languishes in an internment camp. Funds for the two shipbuilding yards were furnished by the Maritime Commission, while the magnesium enterprise was financed by an R. F. C. loan. Collateral for this loan is profit accruing to the company from all of its shipbuilding operations.

THE PERMANENTE CORP.—Third layer of the pyramid is the company which bid \$1.19 a barrel, or about 20 per cent below the prevailing quotation on a 5,000,000-barrel cement contract for the Shasta Dam in California. When the bids went in Mr. Kaiser didn't have a plant, but he built one in the record time of six months and the contract is still being fulfilled. The Permanente Corp. owns two steamships, which are used as cement carriers off the West Coast. Mr. Kaiser is president of the company.

COLUMBIA CONSTRUCTION CO.—Builder of Bonneville Dam. The company also constructed the jetties at Grays Harbor, Wash. Largest project at present is

the construction of the Los Angeles-Long Beach breakwater. This latter project is a joint venture between the Columbia Construction and other members of the "Six Companies." It is Kaiser operated.

OPERATES LONGEST CONVEYOR

COLUMBIA CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.—Similar in name to Columbia Construction Co., but an entirely separate company aside from the fact that Mr. Kaiser is president of both concerns. The Columbia Construction Co., Inc., is furnishing aggregates for Shasta Dam. This is the company which operates the longest conveyor ever built (9.6 miles long) over which gravel for the dam flows in an endless stream from the beds to the site. Cost was reported in the neighborhood of \$1,100,000.

CONSOLIDATED BUILDERS, INC.—This company completed Grand Coulee Dam. This dam, together with Bonneville, is playing an important part in the national defense effort by furnishing power to electro-metallurgical industries, notably aluminum, in the Pacific Northwest.

There are many other Kaiser interests, but the foregoing are the main ones. Mr. Kaiser is interested in the Joshua Hendy Iron Works, of Sunnyside, Calif., the largest builders of reciprocating engines for the EC-2 cargo ships which the West Coast shipyards are turning out in record-breaking time, and also licensee of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing



Larry E. Bellows, Chief Electrical Engineer Long-time member of the Brotherhood.

Co. for turbines and reduction gears for ships.

BROTHERHOOD ON JOB

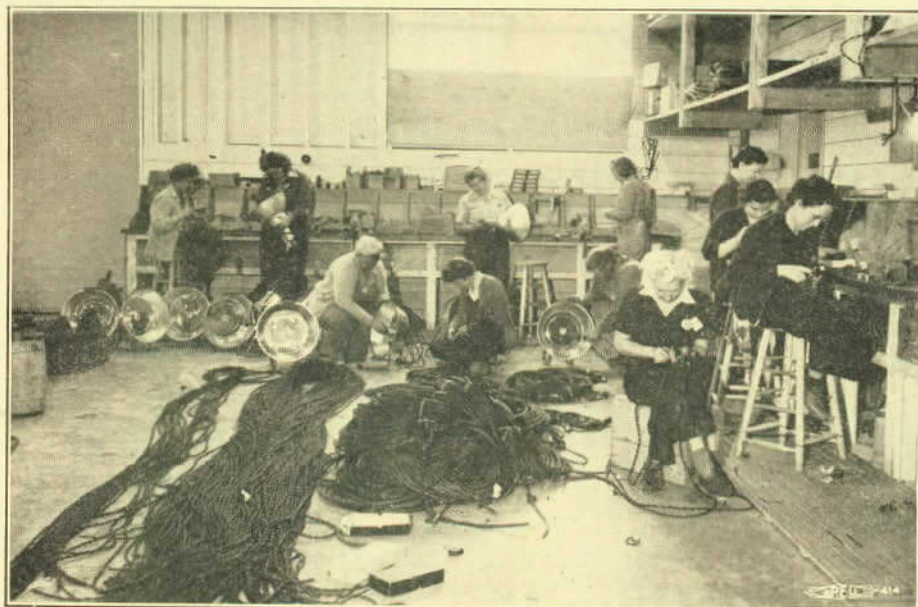
At one Kaiser shipyard the 600 electrical workers on the job were under the direct control of J. W. Seabold, a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers since 1909. Seabold is an enthusiastic technician deeply interested in all minor and major problems of electricity, and he told the representative of the **ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL** what he liked about his job was that "We never wait for materials. If we don't have materials we improvise as best we can." Seabold expects to have 1,500 electricians on this particular job by June, 1943.

Underneath the long line of buildings that front the arm of the sea is a tunnel one-quarter of a mile long called "The Big Tube." It is built of corrugated 10-gauge pipe and is seven feet in diameter. Both ends of the tunnel have steel and concrete bulkheads. At one end a flood-water pump is located. The south wall of the tunnel supports a four-inch oxygen pipe, a 16-inch air pipe, a 10-inch water pipe, a three-inch steam supply line, a two-inch steam return, a two-inch hot water supply and a one and one-half-inch hot water return with pressure varying from 25 pounds in the three-inch steam supply line to 85 pounds in the air and water lines.

The north wall supports three electrical lines of 440 volts; three electrical lines of 220 volts, and two lines of 110 volts. Each odd-numbered way—six in all—houses substations which transform the 11,500 volts into the above-mentioned 440, 220, and 110. From each of these stations a manhole leads directly to the tunnel. Telephone connections to which portable telephones can be hooked up are at hand.



Henry Kaiser in conversation with Naval official. The ways are in the background.



A VIEW OF SOME WOMEN EMPLOYEES OF ELECTRIC SHOP

The wiring and tubing in this tunnel, if strung out in one continuous line, would be about four miles long. The tunnel is made with extra taps so that new sources of power and new transmission lines can be placed as needed.

Seabold's immediate superior is Larry Bellows, also an old-time member of the Brotherhood. He is the electrical engineer on the job.

ELECTRICITY LAVISHLY USED

Every shipyard of the Kaiser group stresses anew the fact that electricity is the great source of productive power. Giant cranes are seen everywhere operating at fingertip control through electricity.

As an example of the ability to improvise, one saw the floodlights over the ways equipped only with tin dishpans as reflectors. No other type of reflector was available due to scarcity of materials, but these fixtures, as assembled by women in the shop, were said to do the work quite adequately.

In talking with management at the shipyard visited, one was made aware of the genuine interest in the so-called suggestion box principle. The working force has been mobilized to constantly improve production through devices suggested and worked out by men on the job themselves. All this adds up to the Production Ideas Department. At the Henry Kaiser yards the organization of the Production Ideas Department gives recognition to suggestions made by the workers themselves. Many suggestions have already been made, accepted and worked out. One reason assigned by management for the better and faster production record is the acceptance of ideas from the workers who are down under. The Production Ideas Department is in charge of a graduate engineer who has a convenient office in the yard. Forty-four suggestion boxes are located in the time checking booths and can be identified by a sign with a red arrow reading "Suggestion Box." Boxes are locked and only authorized per-

sons have access to them so the ideas are given full protection. Management, however, does not require that the suggestions go into boxes, but they may be sent directly to the Suggestions Clearing Of-

fice. Medals for outstanding service are awarded each month to employees whose ideas have been used. Appropriate ceremonies are held in honor of those successful men.

When an idea looks feasible, a committee from the Suggestions Clearing Office calls upon the employee and has a personal interview that elicits more information on the idea. After the idea is worked out it is submitted to a voluntary committee composed of workmen, foremen and leadmen in the particular department concerned. If it passes through this mill, it is submitted to the superintendent of the department concerned and he puts his final okay on it.

So much for the production picture as it concerns the working force. Of course, besides this, there is the grievance machinery of the union and also yard committee for the handling of grievances.

COMMUNITY AID MOBILIZED

How the Kaiser Company has utilized all the facilities of the community to aid in the great production drive makes another story. The shipbuilders' university has expanded its courses at the yards. More than 20,000 men have received vocational training in the Kaiser enter-

(Continued on page 569)



This tunnel is a continuous tunnel carrying all electric feeds, both primary and secondary, public address lines, telephone, acetylene lines, water, oxygen, and air.

Consumers COOPERATION

Way-out for Sick World

NEIL S. BEATON, former president of the Scottish Trades Union Council and now the president of the British Cooperative Congress and of the Scottish Cooperative Wholesale, came to the United States in October.

When Beaton speaks, he speaks as the representative of a great majority of the people of the British Isles. In his co-operative organizations in Scotland are more than 60 per cent of all the people of Scotland. The British Cooperative Congress represents a majority of the people in all the British Isles and now that co-operatives and trades unions are associated in the British National Council of Labor, most of the workers of all kinds and classes are affiliated in a common effort.

Beaton believes the consumer cooperative offers the best key to building a new social order in Great Britain. His Scottish Wholesale Society now owns ship lines, tea plantations, chain stores, factories, industrial plants, and is the biggest single business in the British Isles. His business organization lent hundreds of millions of dollars to the British government without interest. His organization purchases a great deal of gasoline and oil from American corporations.

Plans are now under way to operate other great enterprises in Great Britain by the same method of ownership on a non-profit basis. The cooperative society is looking to private electric utilities in particular.

"THEY SHALL INHERIT"

"Ninety per cent or more of the people at home are workers," he said. "We have not more than 10 per cent made up of the rich or wealthier classes. And this time we are determined to have our place at the peace conference and to make it known to the world that we are determined to have another kind of a world and that there shall be no more war."

Beaton was asked why he had confidence that the workers in the British Isles would be any more effective at the peace conference and in post war planning than they were in the past. He was reminded that organized workers had made many speeches and declarations and had undoubtedly tried to express their will before but that for some reason they had not succeeded.

"This time it is different," he said. "We have organized the National Council of Labor. It represents the trades unions organizations, the cooperatives and the members of the Labour Party. We confer and try to reach an understanding of what is most necessary and where we can agree, we go forward. We preserve our autonomy on matters that concern us, sepa-

Neil Beaton, Chairman Scottish Wholesale Society, visits United States with philosophy of new social order

ately, but we find we agree on so many things and we are agreed that we are going to build a better world.

WAR FACE TO FACE

"Until this time, our people really did not know what war was. We have fought many wars, too many of them, but they were fought away from our shores and we only came close to war when we lost a dear one. In other words, war was not brought home to us. But now it is brought home to us. We know what it is. We know what it is to have airplanes overhead, when you cannot see them, but when you know they are there to rain down on us death and destruction. We know what it is to exist under a blackout every night. We know what it means this time and this time, I assure you, there is going to be determination that there will be no further war."

Beaton's cooperative organizations stretch into every hamlet. They have become the most powerful industrial organizations in Scotland and they are owned entirely by consumers and are operated on a non-profit basis.

"It would be hard for you to find a member of a trades union who was not a member of a cooperative organization," he said. "We are the largest millers in Scotland, the largest shoe manufacturers, the largest distributive organization, the largest manufacturer of tweeds and cloths of various kinds, the largest furniture manufacturers. We have learned that we can operate business far better than did those presumably great business minds who made the mess that we are now in."

"We are providing for ourselves, through our cooperative organizations, with everything the consumer needs from the cradle to the grave. Our burial societies, which provide everything and provide it at far less cost and in far better taste, handle 300 funerals a week. We provide our people with all the service and the needs of a funeral at about 12 pounds, or \$60. You know, years ago in Scotland the private funeral directors used to say that 'the time to get them was when there was a tear in the eye.' Well, we are trying to help them to bear their sorrow and suffering with less tears."

Beaton was and is a trades union member. Every cooperative employee, and there are thousands of them, must be a member of a trades union. There are no



NEIL BEATON

strikes and no lockouts because the cooperative organization, owned by members of trades unions, and the workers in the cooperatives, have agreed to settle any dispute over wages and working conditions without lockouts or strikes.

"We pay wages higher than are paid by private traders and higher than the union scale and we do more than that," Beaton said. "We've just agreed to a nine-day holiday with pay for our workers and private trade gives them no holiday with pay. We have already agreed on a 12-day with pay holiday after the war."

SPECIAL WAR PAY

"We have arranged to pay all the former workers in cooperatives who have gone into the war a wage of \$2.50 a week in addition to their war pay from the government. We have arranged to keep in touch with them and to send them bundles. We provide for any disability that they may suffer. We have worked with them as we should because we recognize and they recognize that they are the owners along with all other cooperators of our great organizations."

"I was a trades union man. I became an apprentice in a shop at 12 years of age and I worked from 8 in the morning until 10 at night five days and from 8 until 12 midnight on Saturday. I stood it as long as I could and then I handed in my apron and fortunately I got work in a cooperative store. There I worked from 8 until 6 and with a half holiday on Wednesday. I had so much time on my hands then I did not know what to do with it. I joined the trades union when I was employed by the private traders and I still believe in the trades union but I know that trades unions are not enough. As fast as the trades union gets for its members \$2 or \$5 or \$10 more a week, the private traders raise the prices and about all we did in that way was to increase the riches of the private traders. We only found the answer to our problems in getting control of the facilities of production and distribution and that we have now done."

Beaton said that workers in the United

(Continued on page 566)

A. F. of L. Sounds Call for Improved Social Security

Executive council of the American Federation of Labor outlines issues and policy in a statement which is later indorsed by the entire convention at Toronto.

OUR program of society initiated by the Social Security Act, effective August 14, 1935, must be the foundation upon which wage earners can plan their future. Social security, as the Federation views it, is a basic social justice measure by which workers who have successfully demonstrated their ability to be self-supporting are protected against becoming dependent recipients of relief because of emergencies outside of their control. These emergencies fall under three categories: (1) old age, when physical work ability declines; (2) disability, which is both permanent and akin to premature old age, and temporary, due to illness, which cause unemployment; and (3) unemployment due to loss of jobs. The Federation is concerned not only that benefits for these emergencies shall be available, but that they shall be adequate to maintain the self-dependency of workers and that they shall be well administered.

DOES THE SYSTEM WORK?

Now that our social security system is



KING STREET, TORONTO

Notable
statement becomes official
policy at Toronto 1942 con-
vention

in its seventh year, it is our obligation to evaluate and determine whether the system accomplishes the purposes for which it was designed, and, if not, to suggest amendments.

As the duration of employment for wage earners is determined by the needs of production and business chance, workers though performing indispensable service for the company and for society, have no guarantee of permanent employment or income. In order that this instability, which is in the interests of the company and the public, shall not exist solely at the expense of wage earners, provisions should be made to tide workers over the emergencies that interfere with income earning. Under our competitive system it would be difficult indeed for any company or any one industry to guarantee the economic security of its work staff throughout their lives. But by pooling the risks, and by each company making contributions into a pooled fund, companies can collectively provide for the human side of industry as they do for the material through depreciation or amortization funds.

EMERGENCY STRAINS SEVERE

In normal times social security can meet the need, but in times of great emergencies such as we are passing through, there is grave apprehension lest our system may not be adequate for the load it will have to carry. At present employment demands are so large and so urgent that the number of those on the national work force in both military and civilian occupations is between 58 and 59 millions. As our manpower has been taken by the military forces older men and women have been called to take their places and to fill new jobs. Each year that the war continues, the military will require more men, and more of our normal reserves will have to carry on civilian work. This means that a larger percentage of our population will be members of the work force and directly concerned with social security provisions, paying contributions into it and looking to it for bene-

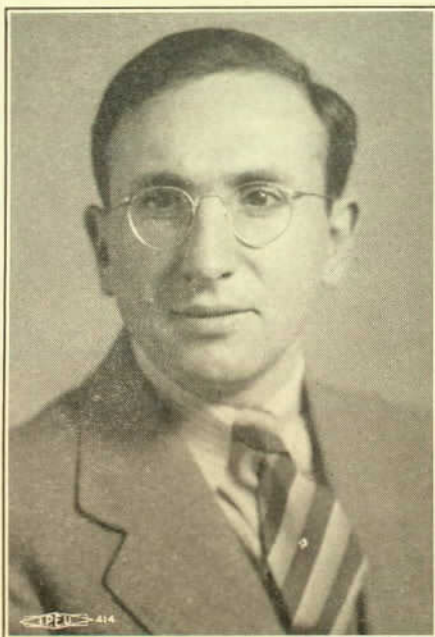


WILLIAM GREEN

fits to tide over emergencies. The greater the number of people on war work, the greater will be the post-war readjustment and unemployment. It is of utmost importance that during this period of peak employment we make ample provision to provide benefits for the transition to a peace-time economy. Not only is this course wise planning for wage earners but it is equally a prudent and constructive policy for business and for the government. For business, an expansion and strengthening of the social security system now means the accumulation of reserves for meeting future obligations which would otherwise require post-war taxation, and will assure consumer buying power during emergencies. For government, it means larger reserves which when invested in federal bonds become available for current use, and by increasing current savings inflationary forces are proportionately decreased. For the workers, it means the provision of insurance as a right while there is time to accumulate reserves to assure payment of that insurance.

PREPARE FOR FUTURE

Obviously this is the crucial time for revising our social security system to enable it to meet needs of workers in a period when emergencies will be cataclysmic in sharpness and in scope. Now is the time to set up an adequate and coordinated system capable of meeting the problems of post-war transition and peace-time production.



Wilbur J. Cohen, technical adviser, Social Security Board

A NEW era in hemispheric cooperation was inaugurated and another link in the chain of the "good neighbor" policy forged with the establishment of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security at a social security conference held in Santiago de Chile, September 10-16, 1942. Twenty-one countries of the Americas were represented at the conference in addition to representatives of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau and the International Labor Office. About 110 delegates and advisers attended this conference.

In order to provide a continuing organization between conferences and in order to promote cooperation among the social security institutions of the various countries a Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security was created. The United States was honored by the election of Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the U. S. Social Security Board, as president of the permanent committee. O. S. Stein, energetic and far-sighted assistant-director of the International Labor Office, was named secretary-general of the committee.

GOVERNMENT, LABOR, EMPLOYERS

The United States delegation to the conference consisted of the following:

- A. J. Altmeyer, chairman, Social Security Board, chairman of the delegation
- A. Ford Hinrichs, acting commissioner of labor statistics, Department of Labor
- Emile Rieve, president of the Textile Workers of America, and vice president of the C. I. O.
- George St. J. Perrott, chief, Division of Public Health methods, National Institute of Health, U. S. Public Health Service
- Wilbur J. Cohen, technical adviser to the Social Security Board, technical adviser to the delegation

SOCIAL SECURITY *for* *All the Americas*

By WILBUR J. COHEN, Technical Adviser, U. S. Social Security Board

Work of the first Inter-American Conference held recently in Santiago, Chile

John M. Clark, director, Rehabilitation Division, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, secretary to the delegation

Sheldon T. Mills, second secretary of the American Embassy at Santiago, secretary to the delegation

The tripartite delegation from the governing body of the International Labor Organization included two persons from the United States: Robert J. Watt, international representative of the American Federation of Labor and the representative for employees of the United States on the governing body; and Clarence J. McDavitt, formerly of the New England Telephone Company and the representative for the employers of the United States on the governing body. Paul van Zeeland, formerly prime minister of Belgium, was the representative of the governments on the governing body. Dr. Anthony Donovan, of the U. S. Public Health Service, stationed at Lima, Peru, representing the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, also was a delegate to the conference.

The chairman of the conference was Mr. Miguel Etchebarne, Minister of Health, Insurance and Social Assistance of Chile. The first session was held in the National Congress and was attended by the President of the Republic of Chile, Juan Antonio Rios. A welcoming speech by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ernesto Barros Jarpa, officially opened the conference.

Mr. Watt, in the name of the workers, and Mr. McDavitt, in the name of the employers, were among several persons who responded to the opening address by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

FORMER CONFERENCES RECALLED

The Inter-American Conference on Social Security was the outgrowth of three previous conferences of the various American countries. Two of these concerned labor directly. The first was held in Santiago de Chile in January, 1936, and the second at Havana, Cuba, in December, 1939, both of which were attended by the countries which were members of the International Labor Office. The third conference was held at the invitation of the Peruvian government in Lima, Peru, in December, 1940, on the occasion of the

opening of the Workers' Hospital built by the National Social Insurance Fund of Peru.

The labor conference of American countries, members of the International Labor Organization, held in Santiago in 1936, was in conformity with the principle of tripartite representation of the International Labor Organization, composed of government, employers' and workers' delegates. Compulsory social insurance was recommended by this group as the most effective method of providing the protection necessary to the worker and his family. The social insurance recommendations as drawn up at that time were reaffirmed at the labor conference held in Havana in 1939.

The meeting in Lima, Peru, in 1940 convened under the chairmanship of the Minister of Public Health, Labor and Social Insurance of Peru, Dr. Constantino J. Carvallo, and with the cooperation of John G. Winant, at that time director of the International Labor Organization. The representatives decided that a permanent organization for promoting the collaboration of social security institutions in American countries in cooperation with the International Labor Organization should be established.



Edgardo Rebagliatti, Peruvian head of social security system, O. S. Stein, I. L. O., and Cohen leaving Congress Building in Chile.

SOCIAL SECURITY IN CHILE

The organizing committee for the Santiago conference was composed of representatives of the principal Chilean social security bodies under the chairmanship of Dr. Julio Bustos, chief of the Social Security Department of the Chilean Ministry of Health, Insurance and Social Assistance. The organizing committee arranged for the delegates to receive special reports on the history and experience of the various Chilean social security agencies and gave them the opportunity to visit typical and important social security agencies in Chile, especially the health insurance funds, clinics and sanitariums.

The conference adopted 16 resolutions, one of which was a general declaration of principles and an outline of the objectives of social security policy. Another established the Inter-American Conference on Social Security and the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security. The other 14 resolutions dealt with special and technical problems of social security, particularly with those matters which had been discussed as part of the agenda and proceedings of the conference.

The resolutions adopted by the conference look toward the development of a continental program of basic security which "will promote personal effort and initiative and improve the structure of society by the elimination of the causes of social insecurity . . . Each country must create, conserve and build up the intellectual, moral and physical vigour of its active generation, prepare the way for its future generations, and support the generation that has been discharged from productive life. This is social security: A genuine and rational economy of human resources and values."

Any policy of social security for the Americas, the conference declared, should comprise measures for promoting employment and maintaining it on a high level, for increasing the national income and sharing it more equitably, and for improving health, nutrition, clothing, housing, and general and vocational education for workers and their families. "The health and capacity of the workers of any one American nation" it was pointed out, is "a concern of all American nations, and therefore concerted action by social security institutions is imperative for the preservation of their human assets as a guarantee of continental defense and integrity."

WHAT SOCIAL SECURITY IS

As an expression of social security, the conference found, social insurance is called upon to organize prevention of hazards which deprive the worker of his earning capacity and means of subsistence; to restore, as quickly and fully as possible, the earning capacity lost or reduced by reason of sickness or accident; and to supply the means of subsistence in case of cessation or interruption of gainful activity as the result of sickness or accident, temporary or permanent invalidity, unemployment, old age, and pre-



TRAINLOADS OF NATURAL NITRATE FROM CHILE'S HILLS MOVING DOWN TO SEA

mature death of the breadwinner. The countries of the Western Hemisphere which are developing various social insurance and social assistance plans but have not yet established them as an integral system of social insurance, were urged to unify these plans within a compulsory scheme of social insurance.

The conference also recommended to the countries represented the necessity of organizing, within the framework of social insurance, "services for the protection of maternity, childhood and adolescence, in their economic, medical, social, legal and educational aspects in accordance with public policy and a general technical program which contemplates each and all the phases of the problem."

Reaffirming the position taken by the International Labor Office, the conference also advocated "the principle of the participation of employers and workers designated by their respective organizations in a consultative and advisory capacity in the administration of social security."

The conference stressed the urgency of extending social insurance to include agricultural workers, domestic servants, and the self-employed.

The conference also urged that, in case of mobilization of the armed forces, the state take measures to protect and maintain the rights of insured persons and that the agenda of the next Inter-American Conference include "the question of extending to the white collar workers of the liberal professions the recognized benefits of social security."

Among the several resolutions relating to health, one recommendation was that "health protection should be organized on the basis of national insurance applied to wage earners and their families, and

also, under like conditions, to independent workers; this insurance should cover general and occupational risks and should be financed by the state, the employers and the workers."

SICKNESS, AGE, DEATH BENEFITS

Since under any policy of prevention, it is necessary to restore to activity in national production all persons involuntarily unemployed, and to provide treatment for the debilitated and sick, including those whose illness is not apparent, by incorporating periodical health examinations in the sickness insurance scheme, the conference urged:

1. The establishment, at the sole cost of the employer, of compulsory insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases, to be coordinated with, and if possible unified with, compulsory insurance against sickness, invalidity, old age and death.

2. The extension of the scope of compulsory sickness insurance so as to include all wage earners, salaried employees, artisans, professional workers and small shop-keepers; this insurance should provide medical, surgical, pharmaceutical, hospital, dental and prosthetic benefits and cash benefits.

3. Invalidity and old-age provision for the groups mentioned in the preceding paragraph by means of temporary and life pensions varying between a minimum of subsistence and a suitable maximum, according to the amount of the wages earned, the length of the contribution period, and the family responsibilities of the beneficiary.

4. Provisions for death, by means of widows' and orphans' benefits.

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BIRMINGHAM *Moves Into* *Fine New Building*

By CHARLES W. HARVES, Recording Secretary

BIRMINGHAM now joins leading American cities having fine new local union headquarters. This enterprising local union of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has purchased a new building on a business street in the Southern metropolis and become handier to varied and complex business activities from this center. The building is comparatively new, has dignity and is unusually attractive architecturally. It is significant that Local Union No. 136, owner of the new building, celebrated the progress made by this local union by presenting honor buttons to long-time members who had continuous service records for 15 and 25 years. This building is attractively furnished and has a pleasant patio in the rear.

CITY OF STEEL

Birmingham is, of course, the largest city in the state of Alabama. It is a railroad center and it is sometimes called the Pittsburgh of the South, due to its large steel and coal interests. It is a city now over 425,000. Unionism has not always had a smooth road in this steel city inasmuch as the coal and steel magnates opposed unionization. Local Union No. 136, however, has always had a good

Local Union No. B-136 gets new quarters as evidence of continued progress in steel city

record of organization and made unusual progress in the last few years. The state offices of the Alabama State Federation of Labor are in Birmingham.

The president of Local Union No. B-136 is R. F. Crook; the recording secretary is Charles W. Harves; financial secretary, W. H. Rogers; business manager, Hugh Brown. Local unions like Birmingham study constantly to place the local union on a firm financial basis and they believe that investment in good property during times of prosperity like these is a wise procedure.

The dedication ceremony was started at 7 p. m. with a buffet supper including all the trimmings, with city and county officials and officials of other building trade unions and electrical contractors being present. The meeting was opened by our president, R. F. Crook, who welcomed the members and guests and then turned the meeting over to our business

manager, Hugh Brown, who acted as master of ceremonies and who introduced all of our guests, several of them making good talks.

LOCAL MEMBERS HONORED

After this Brother Brown called to the front Brother H. S. Whisler who, as chairman of the building committee, was active in acquiring and improving the building we now own as our home and who gave much of his time to this proposition, and to show our appreciation to Brother Whisler he was presented with a lifetime Parker pen and pencil set.

After this Brother Brown had the honor and privilege of presenting to Brother member and International Vice President G. X. Barker an honor button for his loyal and continuous good standing in Local Union No. B-136. This brought much applause from the members present as we are proud of Brother Barker and of the fine work he is doing. Brother Barker, as international vice president, then presented honor buttons to the following members of Local Union No. B-136 who had been in continuous good standing for 25 and 15 years:

SALUTE TO VETERANS

D. S. Litton
E. M. Roberson
B. F. Reeves
J. W. Andrews
H. F. Ayers
G. X. Barker
Oliver Bethea
Hugh W. Brown
George Christoff
R. F. Crook
L. A. Dean
J. W. Driver
C. L. Hancock
C. W. Harves
H. W. Hawkins
T. O. James
J. A. King
T. J. Lyons
B. H. Mitchell
J. S. Neal
E. T. Norwood
W. T. Settle
W. A. Spain
G. H. Taylor
A. C. Reaves
C. W. Roberson
J. N. Skelton

All the members receiving honor buttons expressed their appreciation as being very proud of them, and this local wishes to go on record as favoring the giving of honor buttons to all members of the Brotherhood who have proved their loyalty to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

After this the meeting was adjourned for refreshments and inspection of our new home.



NEW HOME OF L. U. NO. B-136

Harvard Man Comments on TRADE UNION COURSES

By SUMNER H. SLICHTER, Graduate School of Public Administration

Two I. B. E. W. members are at school at Harvard University with 18 other trade unionists. What Professor Slichter says about the experiment in the October Harvard Alumni Bulletin is of significance.

TEN trade union representatives began a nine months' course of study at Harvard at the beginning of the college year. These men are being joined by several others who are entering a few days late. The purpose of the course is to extend to trade union administrators the same sort of training which the university for some years has been offering men from the Army, the Navy, the public service, and men intending to enter business. Comparisons are frequently made between the Nieman Fellowships and the Trade Union Fellowships. The two are alike in that they offer "in-service" training to men who are on leave of absence. In other respects, however, there is more similarity between the work of the Trade Union Fellows and that of the men in the Littauer School or the Business School, because these men are all preparing for positions of administrative responsibility.

UNIONS INITIATED IDEA

The suggestion that Harvard make it possible for trade unions to send men to the university on a fellowship basis came from the trade unions. It is important to remember this. Preliminary conversations to explore the possibility of the idea were held with a few heads of international unions, including Mr. Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Mr. Zaritsky, president of the Hatters' Union; Mr. Brown, president of the Electrical Workers' Union, and others, late in November and early in December, 1941. These conversations quickly revealed that union leaders had been giving careful thought to the problems of developing trained executives and that their ideas in many respects were far advanced. These preliminary conversations elicited so much promise of interest and support that about the middle of December, 1941, Mr. James Healy (Teaching Fellow in Economics) was sent on an extensive field trip to talk with union heads in Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Detroit, Cleveland, Akron, and other places. A few of the unions were not interested, but most of them expressed a desire to cooperate. Only after this extensive field work was the project presented to President Conant for approval. This was in

Expects to make
it easy "for management to
deal with labor"

January, 1942. Mr. Conant immediately saw the significance of the project and, with his approval, active steps were taken to launch the plan.

VIEWED AS PROFESSIONALS

It is important to bear in mind that the courses are designed to develop administrators rather than technical experts. At the present time the unions in the United States have not less than 100,000 administrative offices, ranging from shop committeemen (who are comparable to foremen on the management side) to international presidents. It is the professional interest of these trade union executives that the courses are designed to serve. The curriculum must be regarded as experimental. It has been worked out after many conferences with trade union executives. Three principal courses are planned. One course, called "Economic Analysis," entails an appraisal of the economic condition of business enterprises and of industries. The students will attack this subject by making their own analyses of specific corporations or industries. They will use material which has been gathered by unions for wage negotiations or arbitrations and by preparing answers to material which employers have submitted in negotiations.

A second course will deal with "Trade Union Problems and Policies." In this course the students will analyze actual problems which have confronted the national officers of different unions. Their analysis will be written up as "cases," and each member of the class will work out his own solution just as if he were assigned to handle the problem as a representative of the national union.

A third course will be called "Human Problems of Administration." It will involve a study of group psychology and problems which arise in handling groups of men. A critical examination will be made of job evaluation plans and the principles of time study and rate setting.

Once a week a dinner and an evening meeting will be held at which the discussion will be led by a national union president, or vice president, who will discuss a problem of policy of special importance to his union. It is hoped that these meetings will give the students a good idea of the wide diversity of problems which unions must meet, and that they will also afford the students a personal contact



DR. SUMNER SLICHTER

with many prominent leaders of the labor movement.

SELECT NATURAL LEADERS

The students are selected by the trade unions. Their expenses and half of their tuition are paid by the unions. The other half of the tuition is paid from a special fund raised among friends of the university. There are many heads of business enterprises and many national officers of unions who were compelled to drop school at an early age. Consequently, it has seemed inadvisable to require a definite amount of schooling, such as the completion of a high school course, for admission. The unions were urged to select men of the executive and leader type who had had successful experience as shop committee men, local union officers, or national representatives. Three of the members of the group are national representatives of their unions. Others are business agents or have had experience as shop committee men.

If the course is a success, it will spread to other universities.* But even if the experiment at Harvard is not a success, one may expect other universities soon to develop special work for trade union administrators. The success of the project will be measured in the main by how effectively it increases the value of the labor movement of the men sent here. Some business men have expressed the idea that a course of this sort might make it easier for management to develop successful relationships with organized labor, and that ought to be one of the results. Whether or not the course does make it easier for management to deal with labor will depend upon how management approaches labor. The course will stimulate union leaders to seek responsibility and to participate actively in making decisions of policy. It would not

*Yale has instituted a course for union leaders for 15 weeks, beginning in February.

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Fourth in the series on the telephone company.

ONE troublesome characteristic of private profit monopolies like the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is their breeding. Not in the sense of good breeding. Rather in the sense that all of their activities acquire the deformed characteristics of monopoly and in the sense that profit monopolies beget other monopolies.

This tendency to breed is somewhat in proportion to their success in the acquisition of profits. Strange as it may seem, the pressure of success occasionally is so great as to result in the production of unprofitable monopolies. Sometimes such a malady results simply because there is nothing else to do with the profits. At other times the sacrifice of profits is considered fair exchange for a resulting gain in power.

Then, too, there is fear. Multiple, constant, persistent, relentless fear. Fear that public authority may succeed in putting an effective limit on excessive profits. Fear that someone, anyone, may intrude upon the monopoly's exclusive dominions. Though the existing streams of profit are more than adequate to be shared with others, monopoly lacks confidence in itself against efficient competition, or against "yardsticks" of monopolies operated in the true public interest. Acutely conscious of the importance of its economic privileges in relation to its survival, monopoly must continually fortify itself and its privileges. Such a multiplicity of fear is an awful thing.

Having lived with its fears for more than half a century, the Bell System has devised many interesting and important methods to defend itself from known and unknown assaults. The Bell System has been also spectacularly successful in the production of subordinate monopolies to occupy new ground and of "buffer" monopolies to keep competitive forces at a maximum distance, and at the same time enlarge its revenues and profits.

THE ENTRAPPING NET

The strategic position of Western Electric as a bastion of monopoly expansion is obvious. Western Electric was given the exclusive authority to manufacture telephone equipment and apparatus under the Bell patents. The parent company of the Bell System retained title to the telephone instruments, merely renting them to its operating companies. The operating companies paid the Bell System rents and royalties for the use of these instruments, as well as surrendering substantial portions of their capital stock to the parent company for the franchise privilege.

Thus monopoly control, made possible by control of the patents, was fortified by control of the companies operating under the patent licenses. This arrangement tended to strengthen the Bell System monopoly in geometric proportions. Possession of titles to the instruments assured not only continuous control, but also continuous revenue. And there were many by-products. The license agreements included a provision giving the

POOR A. T. & T.!

It Lives in Constant Fear

Monopolies sit under sword of Damocles. Smaller buffer monopolies created to ward off control

Bell System an option to purchase such property of the operating companies as was not already owned by the Bell System. This in turn made it difficult, if not impossible, for the operating companies to secure capital except from the parent company. This monopoly control of the operating companies' credit also proved profitable, with the result that when perpetual licenses were granted the Bell System imposed a stipulation whereby the licensees were prohibited from borrowing money without the licensor's consent.

THE BANKERS JOIN THE PARTY

Credit control is one of the most strategic instruments for the retention of monopoly and the enhancement of economic power. Some conception of the economic power which accompanies the control of vast aggregations of capital may be derived from the following passage from the essay "Other People's Money," written by Louis D. Brandeis years before he was appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States:

"The Equitable Life Assurance Society is a stock company and is controlled by \$100,000 of stock. The dividend on this stock is limited by law to 7 per cent; but in 1910 Mr. Morgan paid about \$3,000,000 for \$51,000, par value of this stock, or \$5,882.35 a share. The dividend return on the stock investment is less than one-eighth of 1 per cent, but the assets controlled amounted to over \$500,000,000. And certain of these assets had an especial value for investment bankers—namely the large holdings of stock in banks and trust companies."

There is no way to measure the very real but intangible economic power accruing to the A. T. & T. from its monopolistic credit control. But the quotation is appropriate, both because it illustrates the price which bankers will pay to control capital, and because the same Mr. Morgan has exercised a very considerable influence on A. T. & T. policies. And it is possible to measure some of the direct benefits proceeding from the credit monopoly to the beneficiaries of the Bell empire.

The dominance of the banking interests is not difficult to identify. According to the report of Federal Communications Commission on the investigation of the telephone industry, some \$8,000,000 in notes and bonds were sold to stockholders and to investment bankers under com-

petitive bidding prior to 1898. In 1899 an issue of \$3,000,000 in bonds was sold. An additional \$2,000,000 worth of bonds were sold six months later. All these bonds were sold to bankers above par under competitive conditions.

In the meantime, the needs of financing increased to meet the alarming threats of competition stimulated by the expiration of the basic Bell patents. The last of the competitive offers of American Telephone & Telegraph Company bonds was in 1905. Thereafter the A. T. & T. debt was financed without competitive bidding. This change in policy is explainable, in part at least, by the increasing influence of the financial interests representing J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Kidder, Peabody & Co. Between 1907 and 1936, a total of \$900,000,000 of non-convertible bonds, debentures and notes was sold to Morgan firms and their associates. Of this total, information was available as to the underwriters' fees in relation to \$835,000,000. The fees on this \$835,000,000 amounted to \$23,250,000.

The preceding paragraph relates to the financing of the parent company only. Since the accession of J. P. Morgan & Co. as the dominant banking interest in the affairs of the Bell System, not only the A. T. & T. bond issues, but also bond issues of the subsidiary operating companies have been sold to syndicates organized by this firm. Detailed information on all the financing operations of the A. T. & T. subsidiaries is not available for the whole period, but from 1923 to 1936 bonds in the principal amount of \$411,000,000 were sold. Of this total, 401,000,000 principal amount of bonds were sold to J. P. Morgan & Co. or to Morgan, Stanley & Co., Inc. The commission on the purchase and sale of these \$401,000,000 amounted to \$10,859,000.

UNJUST TO THE PUBLIC

Quite aside from the fact that other financial interests, possessed of the requisite ability, have been excluded from assisting in the debt financing of the world's largest corporation, and quite aside from the resulting unsocial concentration of power and wealth in so few hands, the financing policies of the A. T. & T. are significant in relation to what the public must pay for telephone service. In a previous article it was shown that after the Massachusetts legislature required the Bell System to sell its stock at competitive market prices, control of the System was transferred to New York. The adverse effects on the public are parallel whether it is the debt or the equity securities of a monopoly which are sold to insiders without the benefits of competitive

bidding and bona fide bargaining between independent parties.

In the light of this financial history, Vice President Page, in his tireless efforts to "sell" the Bell System to the American public, attempts to justify the profits as reasonable by saying "All businesses, no matter how different they are in other respects, must, if they want capital, compete with each other in the same money market for the public's dollars." Would such a statement be risked if the financial history of the institution were more generally known? Would such practices have been tolerated if the evils had been more generally appreciated?

Then there are other banking favors and privileges to be bestowed. The A. T. & T. maintains tremendous bank balances. The average daily balance in 1935 was \$60,000,000. Banks pay no interest on demand deposits. Hence such deposits are especially attractive. The banker directors of A. T. & T. are in an advantageous position to see that deposits are made with due consideration for their welfare. Some \$40,000,000 was on deposit with 25 important banks located chiefly in New York and Boston. The remaining \$20,000,000, still a sizable piece of political patronage, was distributed among 4,355 smaller banks. This, of course, is good "public relations," for the A. T. & T. has found that even small bankers are influential in their respective communities. Even they can function as outposts, guarding the A. T. & T. monopoly.

COMMON VULGARITIES OF DICTATORSHIPS

While the monopolistic traits originating with the primary Bell patents were impressing and consolidating themselves on the financial policies of the corporation, adding profits and power, there was no ebbing in the appreciation of the unique value of patent control. It will be recalled that Alexander Graham Bell's first patents were in 1876 and 1877, but that the prospect of commercially exploiting these patents was clouded by the patents of Elisha Gray and Thomas A. Edison which were being actively promoted by the Western Union Telegraph Company. In the 17 years following the peace-pact with Western Union, whereby Western Union agreed to withdraw from the telephone field in return for the agreement of the Bell interests to stay out of the telegraph business and pay specified royalties to Western Union, the telephone interests obtained exclusive rights in the telephone field under 87 Western Union patents. By the time the basic patents expired in 1893 and 1894, the Bell System had acquired about 900 patents in accordance with its admitted policy of patent acquisition for the purpose of monopolizing telephony.

But the ambitions of the Bell System were never confined simply to monopolizing the telephone industry. As has been emphasized, that is one of the most troublesome features of profit monopoly. The following passage illustrates the point. It is from a letter, dated April 14, 1906, written by one-time A. T. & T. President

"THE PUBLIC BE D—D!"



HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

Vail to the then A. T. & T. President Fish.

"From the very beginning of the 'telephone' business, so far as I have had to do with the policy of the company, it was directed toward the ultimate absorption of the 'telegraph' business—I do not remember that I was alone in this, and as I believe and understand, this policy still exists. I think Mr. Cochrane will recall a remark made by me—when the Western Union agreement was signed—to the effect that, if we were in the position I hoped we would be at the termination of the contract, that we should ask the Western Union for half of its capital stock for the privilege of continuing in business as one of our subordinate companies."

This communication should have been in Mussolini's scrap-book or in whatever container he has designated for the filing of scraps of paper.

Its arsenal of patents, however, was not sufficient to the task of preserving the Bell System's domination, much less the imposing of its terms upon Western Union for the "privilege of continuing in business." Substantial hope for suppressing competition after 1894 sprang from the Berliner patent. This patent, relating to the microphone, was applied

for in 1877 by E. Berliner and was purchased by the Bell interests the same year. But the patent was not issued until 1891, so that it would not expire until 1908, with the possibility that the telephone monopoly could be maintained thereby until 1908. The company was suspected of deliberate delay in securing issuance of the patent.

A Boston attorney, James J. Storrow, long on friendly terms with the management of the American Bell Telephone Co., wrote to the company's president on November 17, 1891—the same year in which the Berliner patent was issued—in part as follows:

"The Bell Company has had a monopoly more profitable and controlling—and more generally hated—than any ever given by a patent. The attempt to prolong it 16 years more by the Berliner patent will bring a great strain on that patent and a great pressure upon the courts."

THE SCIENCE OF ENSLAVING SCIENCE

While the financial allies of the Bell System succeeded in saving the monopoly in the period of crisis when the patent

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Electrical Inspectors School

Women to SAVE MATERIAL

MANY people are studying first aid these days, and now the International Association of Electrical Inspectors has published a first aid course which should be studied by every electrical repairman. First aid to electrical appliances is the subject of this course. Those conveniences the American housewife depends on must be kept operating for the duration, because they are now almost irreplaceable.

Also, there may be a shortage of electrical repairmen, so the pamphlet points out another function for the electrician in war time—and that is to educate the public in the care of appliances so that breakdowns will be avoided, also the fire hazards and shock danger which accompany overloaded circuits and frayed cords. This farsighted view is being encouraged in good repair shops. After an article has been repaired, the customer is told how to avoid causing the same kind of damage again.

UNION'S HELPFUL ATTITUDE

"Business with a conscience?" you say. Yes, though it will build up a great reservoir of good will for the future, this procedure is definitely intended to cut down the volume of repair business during the war years. But union labor tends to have that kind of attitude toward the consumer. In Washington, D. C., for example, the American Women's Voluntary Services is giving a home repair course so that women will be able to make small repairs to their houses or furniture them-

"Electrical Safety in War Time" does notable job for all-out war effort

selves. Acting as instructors are members of the carpenters' and plumbers' unions showing the eager ladies how to do a bit of woodworking or plumbing repair. The class is also likely to appreciate, before it is through, that these are highly skilled trades.

While simple carpentry and plumbing repairs may be tackled by the amateur, it is certainly not wise to encourage the householder to make electrical repairs for himself. The International Association of Electrical Inspectors realizes the hazards of bungled wire repair jobs.

"Electrical Safety in War Time," published by the public relations committee of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors, emphasizes that the repair of electrical appliances and wiring should be placed in the hands of a qualified repairman, but it points out many ways in which proper handling of appliances and cords will avoid the necessity of repairs.

"A nation at war must dedicate its materials and its manpower to the conduct of battle, sometimes on distant seas and shores. But a nation at war must do more; it must conserve its resources at home. Waste or loss that takes time and material to replace, necessarily impedes the



Wrong way to remove a plug, and in war time even little things like electric cords are worth conserving.



Prepare for a shock! The machine should be connected to a wall outlet of insulating material.

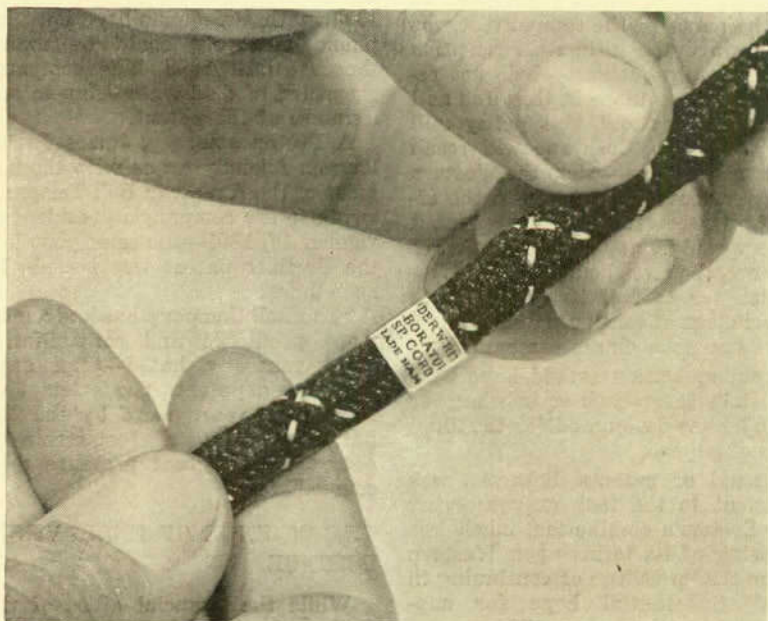
war effort. Destruction through fire is particularly regrettable at this time," is the attitude of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors. And this is one to which union electrical workers can heartily subscribe.

The first electrical appliances to be discontinued in manufacture because of material shortages were those in the cooking and heating class. The heating elements of these appliances contain nickel and chromium, both important war materials. It is the job of the electrical repairman to keep the electric ranges, toasters, flatirons, waffle irons, percolators and grills operating for the duration. The housewife depends on her "electrical servants." The repairman is doing a patriotic service when he shows her the proper care of these devices.

HANDLE WITH CARE

Especial caution must be advised against the little acts of carelessness that result in burned-out heating elements. A fork, for instance, used in removing hot toast from the toaster, may jab into the heating element, cause a burn-out and possibly a shock to the fork wielder. An accumulation of crumbs around the element may also cause a burn-out. The danger point on waffle irons and grills is the hinged joint which connects the top to the bottom. Connecting wires are en-

(Continued on page 578)



This label of the Underwriters' Laboratories is a guide to safety in buying electric cords.

Summary of Problems of ELECTRICAL INSPECTORS

By JAMES LYNETT, President, Eastern Section, I.A.E.I.

President Lynett's Address, Eastern Section I. A. E. I. meeting, New Haven, Conn, October 12, 1942.

MANY changes have taken place since our last meeting; our lives have been changed; our work has become more complex; our minds, as well as our activities, no longer run along in peacetime channels, but our main thought is to do all in our power to assist in winning this war, by keeping our pledge for an all-out support of the Victory Program—purchasing government bonds and stamps until it hurts. That is one sure way to gain victory. The Eastern Section has up to date invested \$2,500 in government bonds, and I hope it can see its way clear to purchase many more thousands of dollars worth.

Six months ago, things in general looked anything but bright for holding a meeting this year, due to the war. However, your annual meeting committee, headed by an able chairman, Mr. W. J. Mahan, made this possible, and I hope you will be pleased with the program—gaining much knowledge and a better understanding of our critical problems during this annual meeting of the Eastern Section.

There will not be any entertainment this year for the reason that the program is an all-out war one, and I sincerely hope

Handymen,
jacks-of-all-trades, cannot
protect life and
property

it will be a substantial contribution to our war efforts.

INSPECTOR'S PART IN WAR

We, as electrical inspectors, are playing no small part in this great war, and our work and responsibilities are becoming greater each day. We are doing all in our power to assist the government in conserving critical raw materials such as rubber, fabricated rubber products, copper, brass, bronze, zinc, tin, steel, iron and many other items which are so vital to the winning of this war. However, the electrical industry cannot do without all of these materials.

The emergency committee of the Electrical Committee of the N. F. P. A., during the past five months, has voted to accept emergency substitutions as to temporary departure from the requirements of National-recognized standards and of the National Electrical Code for the duration of the war, or for a period during which the scarcity exists. Many cities throughout the United States have done likewise.



"JIM" LYNETT

Industries have expanded their production capacities manyfold, which in turn has created an enormous increase in electrical wiring for light, heat and power, as well as electrical energy. More kilowatts are now being put to work for war production than ever before in the history of the country, and everyone recognizes the fact that electrical energy is the very heart of a manufacturing plant; without it there would be no production, and any interruption of service would interfere with same.

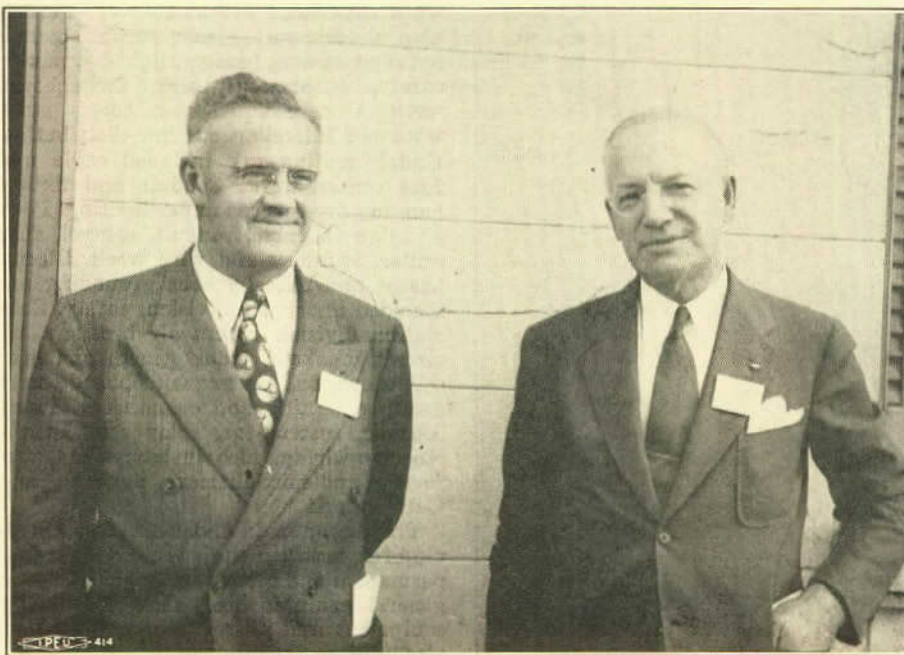
DEFENDS SKILL FACTOR

The installation of electrical work is highly specialized and technical in character, and requires the services of well-trained and qualified electricians, and should not be performed by handy men, jacks-of-all-trades or Mandrake the Magician. The work should be installed in accordance with tested, proven and sound recognized standards. However, during these times there is an exceptional upheaval by those who are taking advantage of the war and attempting to tear down the minimum requirements far below the factor of safety.

We must keep in mind that the National Electrical Code, as well as all municipal electrical codes, are only minimum requirements and were never intended to stand up and give proper service for a 168-hour week—52 weeks in the year, or in other words, our minimum requirements are not satisfactory or safe for 24 hours, seven days in the week, 365 days per year service.

In a recent pamphlet issued by the National Fire Protection Association it is stated that the estimated loss of life for the year 1941 was over 10,000 persons in

(Continued on page 584)



"Electrical West" Photo

"Bill" Gaffney, Tacoma, general president, I. A. E. I., and Vic Tousley, Chicago, general secretary.

Lineman's Local Develops

APPRENTICESHIP Standards

IN the September JOURNAL we spoke of "making America the arsenal of democracy," by promotion of a uniform program for training apprentices. We pointed out then the tremendous need for skilled workers and the absolute necessity for speeding production and at the same time securing the future by training men on the job.

In the above-mentioned issue of the JOURNAL we wrote of the federal apprenticeship program and of the apprenticeship system as it has been adopted by our I. B. E. W. workers. But we spoke of it only as having been adopted and put into exercise by the members of the inside locals of the Brotherhood. Now has come to our attention a copy of the apprenticeship standards of L. U. No. 386, of Texarkana, Texas, which have been set up for linemen. As far as we know, these are the only apprenticeship standards for linemen in existence.

Proper training of young workers now and on the job means speedy production toward the ultimate victory goal and the building of a proper system, efficient and

Texarkana,
Local Union No. 386, is foremost in field to train utility members

safe, when peace comes. It is a credit, too, to our workers and our employers, that in cooperation with our government, represented by the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, they have worked out a competent, far-sighted program that will insure proper workmanship not only for today, when efficiency and speed and accuracy are all-important, but in the years to come, when post-war adjustments make organization and cooperation so important in all work efforts.

COMPARISON WITH NATIONAL

Let us consider the setup of the Texarkana electrical workers' apprenticeship standards. They conform very closely to the National Standards for the Electrical Construction Industry formulated by the National Electrical Contractors Associa-

tion and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in cooperation with the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship. The two principal differences between the respective standards are in the age group requirement for applicants and the rate of pay. Regarding the former, the age group as set up in the national standards includes young men from 18 to 24, while the Texarkana standards limit the applicants to the age group from 18 to 21. With regard to the rate of pay, the *minimum beginning* rate as quoted in the national standards is 25 per cent of a journeyman wireman's pay and in the lineman standards it is 60 per cent of a lineman's pay.

Of course, the work experience to be covered and the theoretical learning prescribed to accompany it differ somewhat because of the classification to which each group belongs. The Texarkana lineman apprentice has a well-planned, comprehensive course of work and study set up for him—one that truly qualifies him as a skilled workman—a journeyman lineman—fully competent to do the difficult and dangerous work he is constantly called upon to perform.

The term of apprenticeship is not less than 8,000 hours, or approximately four years, of reasonably continuous employment. All apprentices employed in accordance with the Texarkana standards are subject to a tryout or probationary period not to exceed 90 calendar days. During his apprenticeship, the electrical apprentice receives such instruction and experience in all branches of electrical work, including the preparation of material, as is necessary to develop a practical and skilled mechanic versed in the theory and practice of the trade.

WIDE RANGE OF EXPERIENCE

Some of the major divisions of the trade in which the apprentice receives work experience are as follows: Permanent and temporary construction, including distribution, heating, lighting, power, safety, substation work, switchboard work. Under distribution comes steel, wood and miscellaneous line distribution. Under heating are included cable and fuse center work. Conduit and fixture hanging are covered under lighting. Power takes in cable, conduit, control, fuse center, raceway and wire work. Blocks, busses and miscellaneous grounding are included under the division, safety. Substation division covers air breakers, oil circuit breakers, transformers and miscellaneous, and under switchboard comes erecting, setting and connecting, circuit breaker, instrument, relay and miscellaneous wiring, also instrument, transformer and miscellaneous, metering and testing work.

The second main division in this schedule of apprentice work is maintenance—permanent and temporary, which includes general maintenance; that is, moving equipment and miscellaneous work, and also lighting, line and power maintenance.

The third main division is that of permanent and temporary telephone work,



MAN AT WORK

REA Photo

(Continued on page 566)

A GAIN the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS brings to the Brotherhood the story of the death record among its members. The RESEARCH DEPARTMENT has kept the statistics every year since 1922 and the figures themselves, while they may seem to be dull and uninteresting, in reality tell a thrilling story of life and death and progress. They tell more accurately than any story could, how hazardous an industry is the electrical trade. They also tell a graphic economic story. Behind every tally recorded here, lies the tale of a young man cut down in his working prime; of the loss of a husband and father and the daily sustenance of a family cut off; of the shock and terror and suffering that death, especially sudden death, leaves in its wake. These are not cold figures but living intimate facts.

WORK AND DEATH LINKED

Statistics for the past few years are given at the end of this article. There lies the story. The reader may observe how accurately the figures keep the account of economic conditions in our country. Take the year 1935, for example, when employment was at very low ebb. Less men employed—fewer accidents on the living wires. As employment increased so also the casualties, up to 1941, the year when the most recent survey was made, when the death rate was higher than in any other year since the statistics first were kept. This is to be expected. With the war effort, industry and employment booming, vital statistics must follow the trend. The 1942 figures will undoubtedly show great increases.

The year 1941 records the first I. B. E. W. member killed in the great war now raging. A radio man, a member of L. U. No. 1141, of Oklahoma City, serving as a technician with the R. A. F., was killed when the ship on which he was travelling was torpedoed on the high seas. No doubt the 1942 survey will show a great many of our I. B. E. W. members as casualties of the war.

OTHER HAZARDS OF JOB

Last year in the 1940 survey, the statistics for deaths from heart trouble and kidney trouble were added to the previous list of deaths closely related to the occupation, as medical research has proved that the industry may be responsible in part for the rise in deaths from these causes. Fumes from chemicals used on the job sometimes get into the blood stream and injure the kidneys and cause heart failure. Figures for these two diseases are included again in the 1941 report.

Tuberculosis and pneumonia are diseases that have been closely connected with our industry. A study made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company some years ago shows that the tuberculosis rate among industrial workers is 12 times the rate for farmers, twice as many industrial workers die from pneumonia as do white-collar workers, and the rate for heart diseases is three times as high.

The electrical industry is definitely a hazardous one—surely the most hazard-

DIAL OF DEATH *Moves*

Upward for Electricians

More man-hour exposures show ever-changing death totals to be constant

ous above-the-ground occupation in the world. Progress is being made, however, along the lines of safety. Our standards are high and we must keep them high and save the lives of our men. There must be no lowering of standards in wartime. Keep the standards high and keep every man on the job—working, fighting, producing for victory.

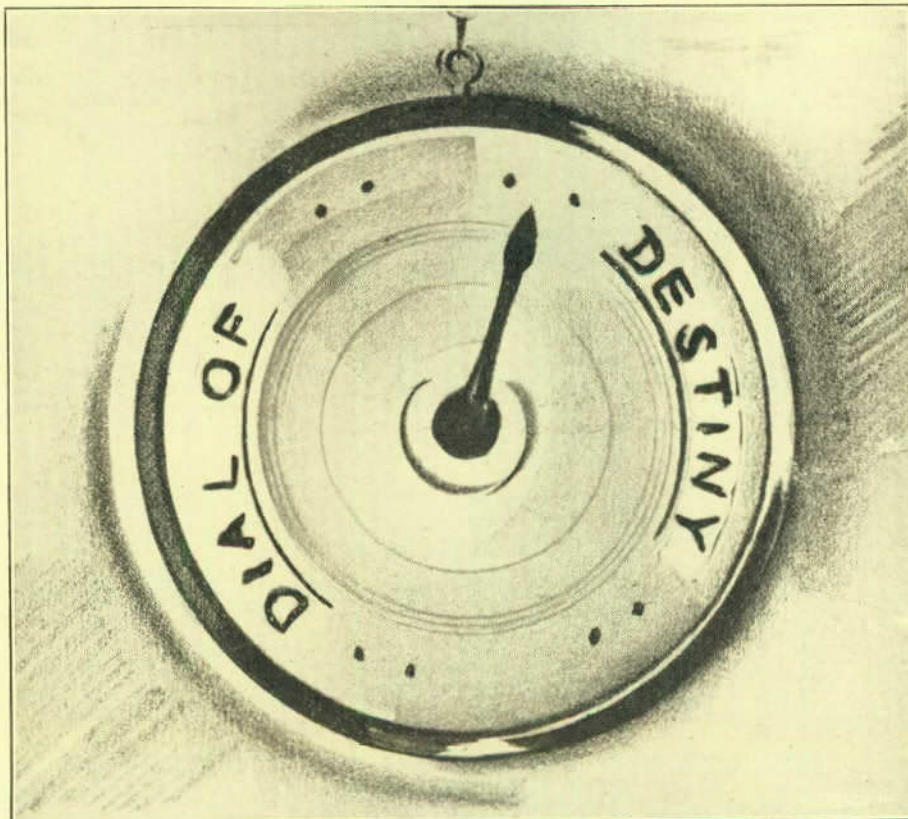
1941				
	Outside Men	Inside Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocutions	36	11	3	50
Falls (fractures, breaks)	11	15	2	28
Burns (explosions)	0	1	0	1
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	7	6	1	14
Tuberculosis	4	22	1	27
Pneumonia	10	28	2	40
Total				160

1941				
	Outside Men	Inside Men	Misc.	Total
Heart trouble	65	156	29	250
Kidney trouble	4	7	3	14
Total				264

1940				
	Outside Men	Inside Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocutions	33	4	2	39
Falls (fractures, breaks)	13	9	4	26
Burns (explosions)	2	2	—	4
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	4	9	2	15
Tuberculosis	6	16	4	26
Pneumonia	14	19	1	34
Total				144

1940				
	Outside Men	Inside Men	Misc.	Total
Heart trouble	62	165	16	243
Kidney trouble	7	13	2	22
Total				265

(Continued on page 576)



Toronto Meeting of I. E. C. Weighs DECISIONS

THE regular quarterly meeting of the International Executive Council convened in Parlor C, at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, on Monday, September 21, 1942.

The meeting was called to order at 10 a. m. by Chairman C. M. Paulsen. Members present: C. M. Paulsen, C. F. Preller, D. W. Tracy, F. L. Kelley, William G. Shord, Charles Foehn, J. L. McBride, Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., D. A. Manning.

The minutes of the last regular meeting, of June 15, 1942, were read, and on motion which was carried, they were approved as recorded.

The chairman appointed F. L. Kelley and Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., as auditing committee, to examine the I. B. E. W. audit for the second quarter of 1942, as made by the firm of Wayne Kendrick & Co., certified public accountants employed by the executive council, and to report their findings to the council before adjournment of the council meeting.

The chairman referred to the auditing committee the audit of the E. W. B. A. for the first half of the year, as made by Wayne Kendrick & Co., with instructions that the committee report their findings back to the council so that the council may act upon the report and make report to the trustees of the E. W. B. A. at its regular semiannual meeting.

PENSIONS APPROVED

Pension applications of the following were presented:

	Formerly of L. U. No.
I. O. Berger, L. W.	397
I. O. Corrigan, James J.	151

Harmonious
gathering of I. B. E. W. execu-
tive council held in A. F. of L.
convention city

	Formerly of L. U. No.
I. O. Davidson, Harry	39
I. O. Dawson, John	263
I. O. Durrell, Ernest I.	595
I. O. Girard, John G.	140
I. O. Goshorn, Archie T.	83
I. O. Gove, E. W.	1154
I. O. Graves, Louis E.	11
I. O. Johnson, John	902
I. O. Leary, John W.	697
I. O. Oehmler, Charles F.	68
I. O. Perry, David Wilson	213
I. O. Seymour, Robert A.	333
I. O. Shannon, William J.	213
I. O. Tigue, Patrick James	308
I. O. Zimmerman, Bela H.	125

L. U. No.

1	Angus, George William
1	Hisserick, Henry
1	Hofmeister, Carl C.
1	Leonard, Kemp
1	Miller, Robert B.
1	Warrance, George A.
2	Anderlini, Julius
3	D'Arcy, Patrick
3	Dargen, Thomas
3	Dumbolton, Ellis R.
3	Morgan, Charles F.
3	Ogle, George Henry
3	Schofield, Richard
3	Schroff, Charles J.
9	Amato, Frank
9	Anderson, Victor
9	Gegan, John T.
9	Gerster, Frank J.

L. U. No.

9	Harris, William N.
9	Riley, William H.
26	Rogers, Edgar W.
38	Irwin, Fred J.
38	Kennish, William H.
39	Pearson, Clinton J.
45	Davison, James R.
46	Knapp, Charles H.
58	Kearns, Daniel
65	Hoskin, William R.
66	Brown, Walter L.
66	Du Bois, Richard H.
103	Granger, Thomas F.
106	Willets, David E.
125	Winchell, George
134	Borer, Percy W.
134	Gallagher, John
134	Hendricksen, Anton
134	Patwell, Burten H.
134	Smith, Frank B.
134	Stiglich, John
166	Petersen, Axel C.
193	Shanley, John
202	Newberry, Harry C.
213	Hawley, James
247	Kline, Charles
252	Wood, Clifford
326	Nelson, Edward J.
477	Wilson, John T.
494	Barthel, John
494	Humpley, Joseph B.
501	Maiden, Arthur E.
517	Trullinger, William L.
595	Bowlsby, Edward S.
613	Evans, Thomas Edward
633	Phillips, James Thomas
716	Neal, William B.
865	Moree, James A.
1037	Ellams, William Morris
1086	Wright, William H.
1147	Anthofer, Carl

It was found upon examination that the above applications were made in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, and that the official record of each applicant met the requirements of the constitution as to pension age and continuous membership; therefore, upon motion which was carried, the council approved these applications and ordered that the applicants' names be placed upon the pension roll, the pension payments to begin when the applicant has filled out and filed with the I. S. the special withdrawal card which is to be sent him by the International Secretary.

The following applications were examined and all records checked:

	L. U. No.
Stout, Ed F.	569
Hebrard, W. G.	1245

It was found that these applicants had not attained the age required by the constitution for admittance to the pension, and that the evidence which they submitted was insufficient to warrant the change they requested in the date of their birth, from the information that they themselves had given to the organization; therefore, upon motion which was carried, the pension was denied.

On the request of West F. Lamb, of Local Union No. 202, for a change in his date of birth, the council reviewed the information furnished, and found that sufficient legal records were furnished to prove to the council that he was born on July 21, 1878; therefore, the International Secretary was authorized and directed to correct the birth record of

(Continued on page 575)



Toronto's Royal York Hotel, where executive council of I. B. E. W. held its autumn meeting.

One in the series of Casey's Chronicles of the Work World.

THE HABITANT

*De place I get born, me, is up on de reever
Near foot of de rapide dat's call Cheval
Blanc;
Beeg mountain behin' it, so high you cain't
climb it,
An' whole place she's mebbe two honder
arpent.*

*De fader of me, he was habitant farmer;
Ma gran'fader, too, an' hees fader also;
Dey don't mak' no monee, but dat isn't founny,
For it's not easy get ev'ryt'ing, you mus'
know.*

—Drummond.

THE moon emerged from behind a cloud an' in its clear, cold light we slid gently against the landin'. "De 'hol' familee, she is here," shouted Jules. We stepped ashore an' Father Brabonne shook hands warmly wid thim. Whin Jules got clear from his mother's smotherin' embrace he introduced me as "Meester Casee, w'at is come to mak' veeset wit' me." In his frantic excitement the dog fell into the river, emerged, an' started to give us an impromptu shower bath until Jean shouted to him an' drove him ahead av us as we made our way up risin' ground to a long log house.

Jean tied up the canoe an' brought along the big pack while Mr. LaFlamme took charge av Father Brabonne's pack an' the paddles. Cheery little Mrs. LaFlamme an' Jules, arm-in-arm, skipped along in front av us like children. We passed under a wide, sloping porch through an open door into a spacious kitchen of a stoutly-built log house. A large lamp on a long table in the center av the room cast a cheerful glow in contrast to the darkness without. A half-dozen chairs in a semi-circle 'roun' a fire in a huge stone fireplace at the end av the room spelled comfort. An iron pot, suspended by a chain from an iron bar in the fireplace, was bedded in the ruddy embers av a log fire an' the odor from it was grateful to us three pilgrims av the night.

"Now, Fader!" said Mrs. LaFlamme, "we is kip your room all de tam ready for you w'en you is come. W'ile you is mak' yousef prepare dere I is get de supper ready. Jules, you an' Meester Casee is get ready, too."

IN THE CHEERY FIRELIGHT

"Come wit' me, Terry," said Jules, as he led the way out to the back porch. Afther we had washed the sweat an' dust av the long day off our hands an' faces we felt like new men. While we stretched out lazily in a couple of the chairs in front of the fire, Mrs. LaFlamme kept up a runnin' conversation.

"Injun Pete, he is breeng your letter to us, Jules, an' we is expect you today, but we is mooche worry for fear you is get los' in de beeg storm, but wit' de good Fader wit' you you was safe. All de day long dat dog Carleau, he is look down de reever an' he is bark, bark, bark—he is know you is on de way."

"Wal, moder! In spite of ever't'ing w'at is try to hol' us back, here we is safe wit' fader and you on de ole cabane, but

SIMPLE ANNALS of

A Farflung Parish

By SHAPPIE

Limned against fireglow remote life takes on substance and meaning

Fader Brabonne, he is tole to you all w'at is 'appen on de way an' how he is kip beezy all de tam to mak' safe for us."

Jean come in wid an armful av pine roots an' piled thim up at wan side av the fireplace.

"Dat's de lad," said Mrs. LaFlamme, "now we is 'ave good fire to sit by w'en de supper, she is over, w'ile Fader is tole to us de noos, an' all w'at is 'appen on de way up de reever." The door opened, Father Brabonne joined us an' we all sat down at the table an' he asked the blessin'.

Mebbe some folks wud have made light av the homely fare provided—deep soup plates filled wid meat stew ladled out av the iron pot—spuds stripped av their jackets an' mashed in the stew—large slices av cornmeal bread wid butter—squares av golden Johnnie cake smothered in amber honey, wid all the tea we cud drink. To us hungry dwellers av the the great outdoors it was a sumptuous feast. When it was over Mrs. LaFlamme an' Jean cleared the table, washed an' put away the dishes in a cupboard at the side av the room, thim joined us aroun' the fire. Mrs. LaFlamme waited very patiently while us men folks lit our pipes, but we had only drawn a few whiffs from thim whin she broke the silence by askin' F'ather Brabonne for the parish news.

Father Brabonne watched a ring av smoke drift slowly to the fireplace, hover a moment, an' thim disappear swiftly up the wide-mouthed chimney, then he said reflectively:

"Pierre, you and Marie have much to be thankful for in your peaceful home here. The Lord has blessed you with good health—your village friends will be glad to hear of that, and you want for nothing. Why don't you pay some of them a visit?"

VILLAGE DELIGHTS EXTOLLED

"Wal, Fader, you is know w'at the roads is lak, an' Marie, she is not lak the reever, besides we is gettin' too ole to travel."

"Tut, tut!" said Father Brabonne. "Talk about getting old! Why, neither you nor Marie look a day older than you did 10 years ago. I expect to see you down to church even if it takes a week to get there and return, and you must take in one of Madame de Rochambeau's dances after I get back. I'll send you word by Indian Pete when to come. Why, Marie,

your red cheeks would be the envy of all the ladies. Jean can carry on while you are away, can't you, Jean?"

"Sure, Fader! Dey can stay as long as dey lak an' it would do moder a worl' of good."

"Dat's right, Fader. You sen' us de word an' we is be there."

"Do you hear that, Pierre? If you don't bring Marie and come to the dance, why, I'll come up and get her myself. You should have been at the dance last night. The Madame had Terry here masked and dressed up in the grand court costume of her ancestor, the Marquis, and for his partner a mysterious masked lady, and no one knows, not even Terry himself, who she was, do you Terry?"

"No, Father, but I sensed that she was young, beautiful an' gifted, an' probably ranked high in society."

"Well, I must say, Terry, that you gratified the heart of the Madame by the splendid way in which you and your fair partner took on the role of the Marquis and Marchioness; your fine acting would entitle you to a place in any historical play. There was another person there who took the part of a lady, who added much to the fun of the evening—if she were here she could speak up for herself, but the least said about her the better! During the storm we were fortunate in gaining the shelter of the big Indian cavern. When we came to the rapids at the Micmac Pass we found the portage around it blocked by fallen trees from the storm, so perforce we had to climb the pass."

PROTECTION ON JOURNEY

Marie made the Sign of the Cross. "Dat pass, she varree dang'rus, Fader! Not man' peep' come up de reever now, an' noboddy try to clim' dat pass. Jules an' Jean, dey is mak' it wan tam w'en dey is young an' foolish. De Injun say de place is ha'nt, an' mos' dem, dey is kip 'way from it."

"The Lord was with us. We made it without accident, though Jules, who was in the lead, threw a boulder down at Terry an' me."

"W'y, Jules," said Marie, shocked.

"Don't be shocked, Marie. Jules wasn't to blame. It was a wonder there was not more came down, for a lot of them were loose."

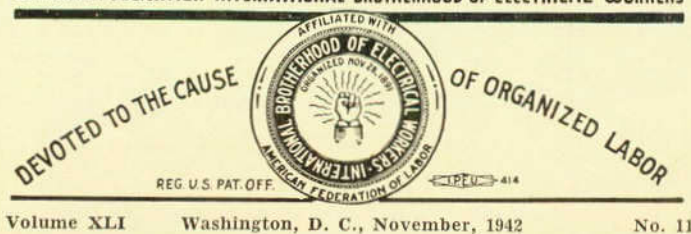
"Dat's right, Fader, I jus' touch dat wan, an' pouf! down she go lak de win' an' fore she is get to de bottom she tak' 'aff de pass wit' 'er."

"The Lord was with us," said F'ather Brabonne, "so who could be against us? Coming down the other side, Indian Pete

(Continued on page 574)

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Volume XLI

Washington, D. C., November, 1942

No. 11

Fascism Raises Its Head

Americans are used to seeing groups of business men operate in a democracy, to build up huge business organizations and to make huge fortunes, and at the same time, promulgate a philosophy that is anti-democratic. We have had such business men's organizations in this republic for at least 75 years, and from this fountainhead has come much of the anti-union propaganda, the open shop drives, the corruption of industry by finks and paid detectives and the whole messy operation of private business in behalf of a few men at the top. This form of business organization has reached its flower in these United States, and it is notable that these business organizations have given color to this country in such wise that other countries have declared that democracy is a failure.

It is inevitable, therefore, that even in times of great national emergency and danger, these business organizations still operate without reluctance to press for that form of society which will permit them to continue to control great segments of American life and to build up huge fortunes at the expense of the underlying population.

This group has given voice to its point of view fearlessly in an editorial in the business men's organ, the Saturday Evening Post. This editorial has attracted more attention throughout the United States than anything published during the year, and it has brought discussion in the Congress and caused Senator Norris, veteran liberal, to attack the point of view expressed. Labor can do well to look with sharp eye at what the group of business men centering in the Saturday Evening Post are planning and are doing.

The chief point of attack on the current setup by the Saturday Evening Post is what it calls the illusion that collectivism is liberty. Because there have been reforms in the United States during the past 10 years which legalize collective bargaining, which grant social security to great groups of American citizens, because curbs are set on predatory interests by law, the Saturday Evening Post shouts that we have gone totalitarian. Here is a quotation from the editorial: "Is there any one pillar of freedom which is a key to all freedom around which he can concentrate his defenses? There is such a freedom. Economic freedom.

The freedom to develop his productive abilities, sell them to the highest bidder and retain for himself and his family a fair share of the benefits. When this freedom is destroyed, the entire democratic structure goes with it."

This sounds noble. It also sounds very much like democracy. But taken with the context of the editorial, it merely means that the strong have a right to exploit the weak and the smart have the right to exploit great masses of people and build up huge and ill-gotten fortunes. Indeed the whole editorial is pervaded with the idea that it is exceptional men in industry who are now being hooked by the government and kept from giving their notable services to the whole. The Saturday Evening Post editorial is the declaration of the right of the few to exploit the weak. It is fascism pure and simple.

Here is another quotation: "The human race manufactures most of its own economic problems by the simple method of periodically penalizing or destroying those talented members of society who can solve those problems." The underlying fallacy of this, of course, is that the people who have the money are the talented people. Over and over again it has been proved that the people who take the money are often the robbers and not the geniuses.

Another fallacy which the Saturday Evening Post persists in purveying is that private enterprise is necessarily free enterprise. We all want economic freedom; we all want free enterprise. But how much freedom did the American worker have in 1928 when he was not allowed to organize, to express himself in industry, to take part in management, or have anything to say about his wages, his hours or his conditions of work? Private enterprise may be controlled enterprise, and during the last 50 years was controlled enterprise—controlled by rich men for their own advancement and not in behalf of the underlying population. This point of view is ably and beautifully expressed in the preamble of the Norris-LaGuardia bill limiting yellow dog contracts:

"Whereas, under prevailing economic conditions, developed with the aid of governmental authority for owners of property to organize in the corporate and other forms of ownership association, the individual unorganized worker is commonly helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract and to protect his freedom of labor, and thereby to obtain acceptable terms and conditions of employment, wherefore, though he should be free to decline to associate with his fellows, it is necessary that he have full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of his own choosing, to negotiate the terms and conditions of his employment, and that he shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; there-

fore, the following definitions of, and limitations upon, the jurisdiction and authority of the courts of the United States are hereby enacted."

If the Saturday Evening Post and that group of right-winged business men believe that they are going to bring back that day when the yellow dog contract and all its accoutrements prevailed, they are badly mistaken. At first thought one wonders at the temerity of this group of men that raise their cry for fascism in the midst of a war for democracy, but they have always acted with this fearless regard for their own interests.

Cooperating 100 Per Cent Newspapers have a habit of playing up only alleged failures of labor to cooperate in defense and war programs. They do not play up disinterested acts on the part of labor unions to forward the programs. Down at Leonardtown, Md., the Cummins Construction Co. and Riggs, Distler Co. are building a new United States Naval Air Base. They employ a great many workers of the American Federation of Labor. This community is generally a farm community, and farmers have been unable to get the aid they needed to get in their crops. The workers at the Naval Air Base offered their services free on any Sunday to farmers who may need them to harvest.

Why We Are Fighting a War We are fighting a war so that we can maintain a way of life through the future which we have found through past experience to be not perfect, but pleasant, decent and dignified.

That way of life to the average man is made up of many small things, which, grouped together, comprise such high-sounding titles as democracy and freedom.

These little things consist of taking off your shoes and hoisting your feet up on the porch railing after the day's work is done, of having a few beers with the boys on Saturday night, of pulling down the blinds and locking the door and answering the doorbell only if you feel like it, of respecting your neighbors' privacy, of going to the movies or to church whenever you take a notion.

It is just such things that we are shedding blood and sweat and tears to maintain.

Silver For centuries silver and gold have been grouped together as precious metals. Silver and gold have, moreover, been used for ages as symbols of wealth, power and magnificence. Heaven's streets are supposed to be paved with silver and gold. Emperors and monarchs wore silver and gold as evidence of their regal position.

Perhaps nothing, therefore, indicates the extent of the paroxysm of change which is shaking this planet more than the lowered position of these precious metals. Gold production in the United States has been halt-

ed by government order, and silver—second in order of precedence—is being used to take the place of copper as an electric conductor. Recently a new war plant has received 1,000,000 pounds of silver for interior wiring and switching. Now electrical workers may become silversmiths. At any rate, there will be novel work conditions on the job where silver, not copper, rules. Engineers point out that silver is as good, or is a better conductor, than copper. Necessity now dictates its use. Not scarcity but utility determines its value to an embattled nation.

Good-bye Social Security? If anyone quietly took American workers aside and told them that the important social security program in the country is endangered, they would not believe it, so assured has labor been that this necessary adjustment to a fluctuating economic system has come to stay. Strictly speaking, no one is attacking the social security program from the front, but it is being done to death by slow torture from assassins who come in by the back door.

Take the recent vote in the United States Senate fixing, for the war's duration, the contributory tax at 1 per cent, when the law scheduled this tax to go to 2 per cent. This action of the Senate did not attract much public attention, for it was accomplished with a grandiose gesture in the direction of patriotism in order to economize. But the action struck at the fundamental principle of the social security program, namely, to build up reserves in time of prosperity in order to pay benefits in time of adversity.

Take the inauguration of experience rating in the majority of states. This program also is dressed up to look like a just measure to encourage management to adopt sound methods of management to keep workers at work instead of laying them off. But management is not responsible today for employment. War effort is responsible for employment. The concept of experience rating is a narrow one, basing social security upon the plant or the industry, instead of upon the nation as a whole. Employers are now being exempt from tax payments in the majority of states for something they don't do. As a result, social insurance reserves which should be mounting are dwindling.

Take the action of the state employment insurance executives organizing themselves into a lobby to fight and oppose the federal government. These executives are wilfully crippling the war effort, for their opposition extends to United States Employment Service. They move under the guise of defending democracy. They also whoop it up for state's rights.

The fallacy, of course, lies in the fact that democracy is not a territory but a process. It is no guarantee of democracy to have states rather than the federal government control job insurance. Indeed, it might work out in reverse, as it often has in the past. It is inefficient to have 51 instead of one job insurance program, and the workers lose thereby.



Woman's Work



HOW CAN THE CONSUMER PROTECT HIMSELF?

By A WORKER'S WIFE

*Oh, the OPA
Is all right in its way
For preventing inflation's mean stingers;
But if all of us buy
From merchants who comply,
The cheaters will blow on their fingers.*

PRICE control is a hastily-constructed dam intended to hold back a dangerous flood. It was put together in a hurry and it's not perfect. Also it's not popular with those on which it clamps a lid. Isn't one of the most honored precepts of business to charge "all that the traffic will bear"?

But it's very much in the interest of us as a nation that the dam shall hold.

A great many factors are contributing to make this a seller's market. In the first place, production of consumers' goods has been very much curtailed. A large share of our manufactured goods and also our foods are going to war. Now, also we have many workers whose incomes have been increased. Many have moved to new locations, and are trading in stores unfamiliar to them. We have transportation difficulties, it isn't as easy to shop around. Neither do we have much leisure time for shopping.

All the same, we at home here have a job to do, and that is to keep our world going in the right direction so that it will be worth the fight our boys in the armed forces are putting up. WE THE PEOPLE must fight on the home front to keep the American way of living from being undermined.

I think we are going to need organized price wardens. What better war work could the housewife be doing? Certainly it is a lot of trouble to keep track of the exact price you paid for each article you bought this month so that next month you can compare the record with the prices you are paying then. It is a patriotic duty, however. Not only for yourself, but for your country. It takes the woman, who is the buying agent for the family, to keep track of these prices, and she is the one who can get boiling mad over a one-cent increase she has reason to think is chiseling.

As you probably know, every merchant is supposed to have a list of the price ceilings for his store. This list should be posted in a place where it is readily available to the customer. Now because, with certain exceptions, the ceiling for each item is the price charged in that store as of a certain date—March, or the period from September 28 to Octo-

ber 2 for certain farm commodities—you will find that the stores do not have to follow a uniform price. The store which does not give special services such as charge accounts and deliveries, has lower prices than the one that does.

The first rule for consumer protection, therefore, is to trade at the stores where prices are LOWEST. Do not pay the difference in price for delivery service unless you must have delivery service. Some stores have a separate delivery charge based on the actual cost of giving this service, so that the cash-and-carry customer pays a cash-and-carry price, and the one who must have a delivery pays a fair fee based on the distance the truck must go to bring it to her. This encourages her to place fewer but larger orders.

Rule Number 2 is to check prices actually charged with the store's posted ceiling prices. The retailer can price his goods lower than the ceiling but he must not go one half cent above. He won't, if you and millions of others are on the watch. If there seems to be a discrepancy, take it up with him in a courteous way. If he does not convince you and you feel sure there is a price violation, write a letter reporting it to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C.

3. Watch out for hidden price increases—changes in containers, lowering quality, "new recipe" brands at a higher price. Recently the OPA authorized an increased price for a "new recipe" soup. Consumer organizations which compared the new soup with the "old recipe" same brand, reported they did not believe the price increase justified.

4. Always get a receipt, and if possible have it itemized or do this yourself. Your thought right now is, "How can I do this in the grocery store where the checker rings up a long list of items, hands me a slip, but I have no way of identifying each item?" You can do it if you will take the trouble. Pick a time when the checker is not rushed, take a pad and pencil, write down each item as he checks it, with the price. Then attach the cash register slip to your record.

5. The final step a consumer can take to help enforce price control is to take a violation into court. The law says a consumer who is overcharged can sue. If she proves it, she collects \$50 or three times the overcharge, whichever is greater. In some cities, of which New York is one, no lawyer is required. She must have evidence, and that is the reason for keeping itemized receipts. If she does not have a

receipt dating back to last March (or October), showing what the ceiling price on the article should be, her own truthful statement of the price she paid for the item at that time will be accepted. Friends who trade at the same store and who can corroborate her testimony about the price charged in March will strengthen the case. Upon payment of \$1.25 to the clerk of the small claims court, she arranges to have a summons served on the store keeper. These cases are generally handled within a week in New York, the consumer gets a notice to appear, and probably the time in court will be short.

6. If you don't wish to take the case into court, don't feel you have enough evidence, and yet you are sure there has been a violation, you have an alternative. As a consumer with a conscience, you should stop trading with this store. If you and I and millions of others condone price violations, the structure will not stand up. The dam will be so filled with little cracks and holes that it will collapse. But first I believe you should talk to the owner or manager of the store. Tell him you are doing your bit by checking prices, and ask him to explain the change you have noted. Unfortunately the OPA allowed price increases in many items because it was asserted that the retailer could not handle these items at the former established price. So the store may be within the law when it raises the price, and you should always make sure you are right before you take any drastic action.

People checking prices, asking questions, help to keep the retailer an honest man. The government cannot possibly hire enough people to watch every price in every store. And we shouldn't want or expect the government to do it. We the People should 'tend to this chore.

I will say this: We wish the price regulations were not so complicated—that sugar, for example, was the same price per pound in every store, and that a ceiling once established would stay there. But we women have always shopped around for prices. We can continue to do it. And when we find a merchant who is playing fair, we can stick to him.

A recent report by the Brookings Institution finds that a great deal of the cost of distributing goods lies in fancy packaging, high pressure salesmanship, advertising, and special services. "The high cost of persuasion," it is called. Now when there is a shortage of consumer goods this is not necessary. The manufacturer does not have to spend anything on sales promotion to the distributor. The

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Though you haven't heard from us for a while the women's auxiliary to L. U. B-18 is still on the map and carrying on its various activities though they may be somewhat modified by the unusual world conditions in which we find ourselves involved.

Our August social was distinctly recreational, a picnic at Fern Dell in beautiful Griffith Park. Picnicking here where every convenience makes it especially desirable has come to be an annual event with the auxiliary. Sister Flynn, chairman of the social committee, left nothing undone in making the day a pleasant one. After a delicious lunch cards were played and prizes bestowed.

The October social was held on the seventh at the auxiliary's new home at 2316 West 7th St. The ways and means committee had charge and Sister Koepke, chairman, who is never happier than when cooking and serving, assisted by Sister Underwood, served an appetizing meal. Sister Simmonds sat near the door and received the "dinero" each paid for the lunch. The committee wishes to express its thanks to the union employees who patronized them and thereby added to the auxiliary's funds. Ruth Davis, the Raleigh cigarette girl, came in and distributed cheer as well as cigarettes, many packages of which will be sent to the boys in our country's service.

In the afternoon cards were played. In bunco, Dorothy Betts won first prize and Irene Magoon second. In "500," our president, Veva Frizelle, won first prize and Grace Jared second. Mrs. Bailey won the door prize.

Those attending this pleasant affair were Mesdames Brown, Bremner, West, Betts, Damon Burgoon, Maxwell, Lundquist, Bailey, and Jared, of the Women's Label League and Mesdames Winslow, Frizelle, Adrian, Waxman, Underwood, Simmonds, Janssen, Koepke, and Gahagan of the auxiliary to L. U. B-18.

EDITH C. GAHAGAN,
Press Secretary.

3629 Atlantic St.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 116, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Editor:

Our women's auxiliary met Tuesday night, October 13, at the Y. W. C. A., to install new officers for the next year. The officers pre-

distributor and the retailer are begging for all they can get. The consumer's sales resistance is appreciably lower because he knows he will have to take what he can get. This is distinctly a "seller's market."

Some merchants, and some manufacturers, are going to realize that there is a public service to be performed, and a volume market to be gained, by giving the consumer the lowest price they can achieve. Special deliveries, salesmanship, fancy packaging are on the way out anyway because of war's necessities. The merchant, the manufacturer can make economy their aim, and pass the savings on to the customers. The biggest retail businesses in this country were built on this very principle. It's still good. This time perhaps a cooperative will emerge instead of a business for private profit.

viously elected were only temporary until we were better organized.

Brother Earl Burkes, past president of the Local 116, officiated at the installation, and complimented our organization highly for the way we conducted our business meeting.

New officers are Mrs. Ed Brown, president; Mrs. Bryan Haney, vice president; Mrs. Fritz Popkens, recording secretary; Mrs. Ollie Rains, financial secretary, and Mrs. Earl Burkes, treasurer.

The executive board includes Mrs. Ira Miller, Mrs. Bob Mosier, Mrs. Al Blackwell, Mrs. B. T. Frost, Mrs. Robert Kenderdine,

Mrs. Harry Grimmett and Mrs. K. L. Robinson.

We are all rather proud that we have accomplished so much in so short a time, such as having our by-laws and constitution printed and paid for out of the treasury, also bought a War Bond. We now have about 60 members all told.

August 9 the ladies treated the men to a picnic which was very successful and a good time was had by all.

We hope to have the biggest auxiliary that has ever been organized.

MRS. ROBERT L. KENDERDINE,
1625 So. Henderson. Press Secretary.



Courtesy National Association Service

JUST THE DISH FOR MEATLESS DAY

By SALLY LUNN

New York City is conserving meat by observing "meatless day" once a week. It's not a bad idea. There are many delicious meatless menus we should get acquainted with. With a little headwork, and the vast variety of foods available, the American housewife can present a dinner to her family that does not suffer in nutritive or satisfying qualities because the meat is omitted.

Clip this recipe for your file. It's impressive looking as the prize creation of a famous chef, yet very easy to prepare, and that's important these busy days. The cheese sauce and the eggs contain the same kind of protein for which meat is valuable in the diet.

Fresh mushrooms are in markets almost everywhere now, and you will find them preferable to the canned ones both in price and flavor.

Mushroom Fondue

1½ cups fresh or canned mushrooms cut fine

¼ cup green pepper, cut fine
¼ cup celery, cut fine
1 tb. minced pimento or red sweet pepper
2 cups soft bread crumbs
4 tbs. butter
3 eggs
½ cup milk
1 tsp. salt
Dash pepper
1 can of peas

Cook the mushrooms, green peppers, celery and pimento in the butter until all are tender, but not brown. Season with the salt and pepper. Beat the egg yolks until lemon colored. Add milk, bread crumbs and mushroom mixture. Then fold in the stiffly-beaten egg whites. Pour into well-buttered baking dish or ring mold, and bake at 350 degrees F. for 30 to 45 minutes, or until slightly browned and firm to touch. Serve with a mild cheese sauce and buttered canned peas, or add the canned peas directly to the sauce of the fondue, if not baked in a ring mold.



Correspondence

—IPFU—414



California State Association of Electrical Workers

Editor:

The California State Association of Electrical Workers recently convened in Long Beach for a two-day session preceding the State Federation of Labor meeting. About 250 delegates from all over the state met at the Hilton Hotel. President Charles Foeht, business manager of Local 6, could not be on hand due to a meeting of the International Executive Board, on which he represents the Ninth District. Before boarding the plane east he made the necessary arrangements with Secretary-Treasurer Al Speede, business manager of Local 40, to carry on the planned program.

This year the electrical workers have decided to concentrate their energies on those of the political questions most urgent to organized labor. The legislative committee, headed by International Representative Amos Feely and Al Speede, has been consistently out in front guarding the rights of all California's workers. Two main issues engaging their attention are the re-election of liberal Governor Olson and the decisive defeat of the infamous Slave Bill No. 877, a reactionary effort to shackle labor.

An impressive list of speakers well known to the electrical workers were invited to speak. They included H. M. Carrasco, state labor commissioner, George Kidwell and George Kimball of the State Industrial Accident Commission; Archie Mooney of the State Apprenticeship Council; Roy Wehe of the R. R. Commission (public utilities); W. F. Varley of the San Francisco Electrical Contractors Association and Warren Penn of the Los Angeles contractors' group. The contractors are our friends who know us and have worked with us during the years of peace. The squeeze they are now getting may destroy the only organization equipped to solve our mutual post war problems.

The officers elected for the next year were President M. L. Ratcliff, of San Diego; Vice President S. E. Rockwell, of Oakland; Secretary-Treasurer Al Speede, of Hollywood. Executive board members are Andrew Low, of Vallejo; Robert Monroe, of San Francisco; J. P. Crown, of San Mateo; Ed Dolph, of Bakersfield; James Lance, of Los Angeles; R. H. Bush, Los Angeles; R. E. Noonan, of San Diego.

Vice President Scott Milne gave a talk that filled the boys with enthusiasm. He always has the inside dope on what is going on and manages to brighten the day for the hard-pressed business managers. In his wake followed our popular group of international representatives who contributed their views to the general picture. They were Gene Gaillac, Amos Feely, Otto Rieman, George Mulkey, Miss Della McIntyre, and Charlie Rohrer.

Some of the boys thought that construction work has likely reached its peak and would probably taper off. Some thought that the older members should head production jobs such as in the aircraft plants or shipyards even if it means less overtime for the present. Trainees on permits are becoming well en-

trenched in jobs that may look sweeter to our regular members when it is difficult to bump the newcomers. Most of us require some training on the job and now is the time to lay the groundwork. Our older members have the experience in handling themselves which will greatly reduce the accident rate of the green trainees selected by short-sighted personnel heads.

Brother Roy Tindall reported that the radio broadcast industry near Los Angeles was 88 per cent organized as compared with a bare 40 per cent in the U. S. as a whole. This assured over a quarter of a million dollars worth of radio construction work to our members in this section alone. It is freely admitted that the credit should go to Vice President J. Scott Milne and his capable representatives who created the enthusiasm in the technicians themselves to overcome all obstacles. The high plane on which this work was carried out should serve as a model for future labor advancements in the allied electrical fields.

A resolution adopted aided Governor Olson's campaign with \$500 cash.

Another asked our members to vote against a proposal to further complicate the state medical laws.

A third asked the executive board to propose a standardized examination for applicants for membership in the I. B. E. W.

Another asked the State Federation to secure legislation to require municipalities to enter into agreements with bona fide representative labor organizations.

A resolution pledged our support to President Roosevelt in the war effort.

A resolution paved the way to work for unity in the labor movement.

Los Angeles' only anti-union radio stations, KFI and KECA, were to be put on the State Official Unfair List. These are the Red and Blue outlets of the NBC, owned by Earl C. Anthony, reactionary Los Angeles auto dealer.

Action was taken to keep all political business off of any unfair California stations.

A resolution asked the help of the state AFL to establish minimum wage scales for women employed as telephone operators and similar duties in the telephone industry.

Locals were asked to aid the vocational training programs.

All members were asked to vote and vote right at the elections.

TED KIRKWOOD,
Press Secretary.

North Carolina Electrical Workers Association

Editor:

The first special meeting of the North Carolina State Electrical Workers Association was held at Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

The meeting was called to order at 11:30 a. m. on Sunday, September 20, with H. F. Adair acting as chairman, assisted by C. McMillian. W. H. Yandle acted as temporary secretary-treasurer.

Letters were read from Ed J. Brown and

Arthur Bennett, stating that they were unable to attend this meeting.

A motion was made by R. B. Webb and seconded by C. H. Gudger that Article III, Section 1, to make the following changes, meet every four months, January, May, and September.

A motion was made by R. B. Webb and seconded by O. L. Teague that Article III Section 2 be changed to read that a special meeting may be called by the president at the request of any two local unions, instead of one as it now reads.

A motion was made by J. B. Matthews and seconded by O. L. Teague, to change Article IV, Section 2, that the elections of officers be held in January.

A motion was made by R. B. Webb and seconded by M. H. Stilwell to change Article VII, Section 1. Delegates shall be journey-men members, at least 12 months in good standing in the local union they represent.

A motion to accept constitution was made by C. H. Gudger and seconded by L. E. McGinn. Motion carried. Local unions voted as following: 238, B-907, 379, B-962, 553, 1183, B-495 and 755.

A motion was made by J. A. Scoggins and seconded by L. E. McGinn, that the secretary-treasurer shall receive the sum of \$40 per year for his services. Article V, Section 7.

A. E. Brown, representative of the North Carolina State Federation of Labor, 501 Yates Ave., Durham, N. C., made a short talk with reference to the organization as to what it means at the present time and in the future. His talk was enjoyed by all.

W. P. Hooker, business manager, Local No. 776, 65 Hasell St., Charleston, S. C., made a talk which was enjoyed by all.

C. McMillian made a very instructive talk on the benefits to be derived from organization.

The following officers were elected:

President, C. H. Gudger, 314 Fairview Rd., Asheville, N. C., Local Union No. 238. Nomination made by R. B. Webb and seconded by M. H. Stilwell. Vice president, R. B. Webb, P. O. 386, Wilmington, N. C., Local Union No. B-495. Nomination was made by M. H. Stilwell and seconded by G. D. Sanford. Secretary-treasurer, W. H. Yandle, 2241 Westmoreland Ave., Charlotte, N. C., Local Union No. 379. Nomination was made by M. H. Stilwell and seconded by O. L. Teague. Sergeant-at-arms, Arthur Gay, 127 W. 3rd St., Plymouth, N. C., Local Union No. 1183. Nomination was made by R. B. Webb and seconded by L. C. Booe. Legislative representative, J. A. Scoggins, 411 North Poplar, Charlotte, N. C., Local Union No. B-962. Nomination was made by F. W. Elliot and seconded by J. P. Tice.

Locals not represented: B-355, Burlington, N. C.; 342, Greensboro, N. C.; B-407, Greensboro, N. C.; B-289, Durham, N. C.; 331, Rocky Mount, N. C.; 312, Spencer, N. C.

A motion was made by O. L. Teague and seconded by J. B. Matthews, that we meet in Winston-Salem, in January, date to be set later.

It was moved and seconded that we adjourn.

W. H. YANDLE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

In these trying times anyone might wonder why a press secretary would want to write about a circus. Well, "THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT A CIRCUS" besides the tanbark, animals, clowns, aerialists, parades, big top, side shows, pageantry, etc.—IT IS THAT which concerns the BRIGHT LIGHTS, pulling of MOTORS, humming of GENERATORS and the men who manage and maintain that part which is so vital to keeping the show going night and day.

Our hat is off to "Whitie" (Ed. Versteeg) who is a member of Local No. 116 in Fort Worth, Texas.

Let me start off in an informal way. Having started an electrical job across the tracks from the big show one Monday morning in October, you could hear the rumble of heavy wagons and smell the odor of good cooking all morning. At noon, someone mentioned that the big tent was being raised and a performance was going to start at 2:15. Well, it started and the music was heard all afternoon and four other afternoons.

Friday evening, Saturday afternoon, and Sunday morning the writer spent with the chief electrician, Whitie.

Whitie is a native of Baldwin, Calif.; has a ranch called Rancho Glades not many miles from a desert. Is a bachelor and enjoys life on the fly. He has worked for most of the large picture producers in Hollywood and started his circus career with P. T. Barnes circus in Culver, Colo., several years ago. Now 1942 is his second season with Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey Combined Shows. He is a rather naive, retiring fellow about 45 years of age and would not lead you to believe he is as friendly as he turned out to be. We talked in his wagon all through the first evening performance and he was very willing to give me the information I am writing in this article. Sunday morning we had breakfast together and the writer escorted him over the town describing various points of interest, not forgetting to mention that he

R E A D

Interest on our War Bonds goes to Navy Relief, by L. U. No. 70.

Electricians share in another Navy "E," by L. U. No. 80.

Modern plant, an asset to the city and the nation, by L. U. No. 617.

Simplex employees don the "E" pin, by L. U. No. B-1262.

Labor's war aims, as expressed by L. U. No. 923 and L. U. No. B-1098.

Scribe offers proof that Brotherhood members read JOURNAL, by L. U. No. 728.

We are proud of I. B. E. W. record, by L. U. No. 103.

These letters visualize adjustment of members to war conditions, and their unswerving loyalty.

was in the town where the I. B. E. W. was born.

Eight power wagons are located at different spots on the circus lot covering 15 acres. They are General Motors Diesel-driven generator plants, 60 kw 3-4 wire each. With each plant there is a switchboard three feet wide and five feet high. All copper exposed is chromium plated. The motors are done in cream enamel and trimmed in chromium.

The Big Top lighting is central control operated where the acts enter the arena, like a stage switchboard. Provision has been made for one of the three-section flood lights at the ceiling for blackout lighting.

One of the features in lighting effects is the footlights placed in asbestos-lined

boxes placed at advantageous points around the three rings for flooding the aerial acts high in the air. These footlights have 10 1,000 watt, 50 hour lamps in each box. There are 45 motors from one quarter horsepower to three horsepower, the largest motor in use.

Account of the war the Big Top is made of dark blue canvas and dyed sawdust and tanbark covers the arena floor. There are 10,000 feet of 3/0 No. 139 strand heavy duty rubber cable feeders, and 15,000 feet of smaller circuit wiring of the same type as the feeders.

Air conditioning was the big feature for comfort, using the full capacity of one 60 kw machine lowering the temperature 20° below that outside. The two gorilla cages have a separate air conditioning power plant to keep the temperature in the cages (with shatterproof glass of two thicknesses with a vacuum between), at 72° with only a variation of 5° or 6°. Gorillas are subject to pneumonia and must live in an even temperature.

Four 5,000-watt spotlights on the four center poles are played on special features, making the circus as up-to-date as the modern theater. Nearly 3,000 light bulbs from 10 watt to 5,000 watt adorn the circus grounds together with some fluorescent light on the pylons for the entrance to the midway.

The photo shows the inside of the Diesel engine shop, winter quarters, Sarasota, Fla.—and Ed. Versteeg, chief electrician, in center of picture.

The show carries enough stock of electrical material to stock a small wholesale electrical supply house.

The writer knows any electrician who is interested in his business would enjoy seeing the equipment and wiring job used for a circus. Someone told us this was a queer subject to write about, especially in wartime. May I quote the editor and publisher of Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus—"War Time Circus?"

"The Greatest Show on Earth must go on. . . a season dedicated to the task of bringing to our people an hour or so of joyous escape from the high and demanding job of winning this war. . . There's little time out, but relaxation must sometime relieve grim, determined endeavor."

More than 2,000 soldiers from Jefferson Barracks saw this show during its five days stay in St. Louis, the home of your first I. B. E. W. Local No. 1.

WAR BONDS YOU TOGETHER WITH YOUR NATION. BUY MORE OF THEM.

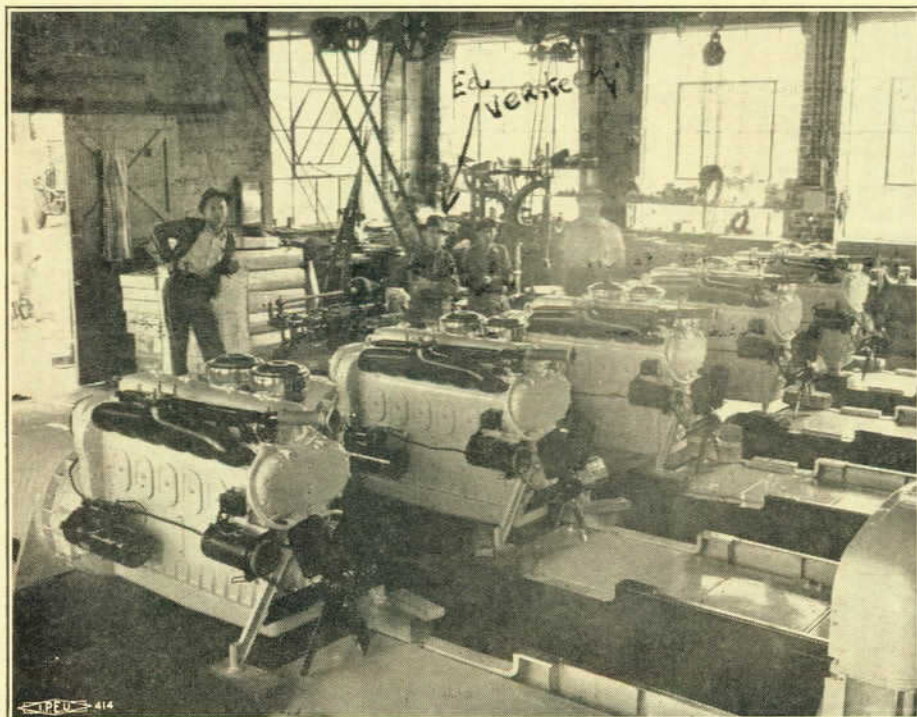
M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN,
The Lover of "Light" Work.

L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor:

Please publish the following contribution from Brother Frederick Eich, an officer of our educational committee:

War or no war, industry and big business are not giving up their efforts to wreck the labor movement. One only need read the editorials and biased news items in the reactionary newspapers to realize that someone is paying big money for propaganda intended to break down the confidence of the people in organized labor by constantly playing up minor wildcat strikes and by still trying to make the public believe that the "40 hour week" is delaying the war effort. We have had the aged but not too much respected New York Herald Tribune publishing cartoons by Darling constantly making it appear that labor and government are delaying the war effort while "poor industry" is straining every nerve to save the



Local No. 1 gets glimpse of circus behind scenes with Ed Versteeg of L. U. No. 116. Photo shows some of the electrical equipment of the modern "Big Top."

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT



*For distinguished services rendered in behalf of the
National War Savings Program this citation is awarded to*

Journal of Electrical, Workers and Operators

Given under my hand and seal on

Labor Day 1942

Harry Morgenthau Jr.

Secretary of the Treasury

Certificate awarded by the U. S. Treasury to the JOURNAL in appreciation of services to the War Bond program.

country from the dogs. A news item regarding the control of wages and income was made to appear as if the control were intended for wages and salaries under \$5,000.00 only, by a misleading caption on the front page, and after explaining all about how this was to be done the item was continued on an inside page where, buried in a lot of words was the information that all salaries and incomes were to be limited to \$25,000. This was apparently done to make the "little guy" feel that the administration was taking him for a ride and to arouse his resentment accordingly.

In reporting an announcement by the National War Labor Board about time lost through strikes in September it was stated that 318,892 man days were lost out of a total of 332,000,000 man days worked and that this amounted to 0.1 per cent. This is correct when one stops to think that it means one-tenth of 1 per cent instead of the 10 per cent that the average person would take it for on hurried reading. In round numbers it is approximately one one-thousandth (1/1000) of the 332,000,000 man days worked. While no one denies that this is a lot of time to be lost it is only a small fraction of the time lost through preventable accidents, sickness resulting from overwork under bad conditions, bad management and poor housing. The greatest cause of these did not lie with the men but with employers who in one way or another tried to avoid obeying decisions of the National Labor Relations Board or the War Labor Board until their employees were practically forced to take drastic action. We do not condone these strikes, for as union men we have given our word not to strike and we do know that there are employers who will practically force such an act in an effort to discredit labor in the eyes of the public to the end that Congress will be asked to pass anti-labor legislation to make organized labor a weak and powerless thing.

As a follow-up to this sort of thing we have Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, retired, chairman of the Maritime Commission, bursting forth with the statement that "For the duration, in my opinion, organizers ought

to be shot at sunrise." This statement, among others, was made in a speech at a two day war-finance conference of the Investment Bankers Association, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City. This news appeared in practically all the city papers which stated he did not hesitate, when asked, to say that he meant union organizers. He stirred up a fine hornets' nest, for in a day or two demands for his removal went into Washington from all quarters, and not only that, he was hauled on the carpet before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, on October 23, to explain irregularities in Maritime Commission ship contracts.

Senator George Aiken of Vermont is to present charges to the committee to the effect that findings of the House Merchant Marine Committee were that Land's worst shipbuilding failure, in New England, was due to management and not to labor, as Land tried to make it appear, and that the move to promote Land to vice-admiral should be halted. Such a man should not be in charge of the ship-building program, and the thousands of workers who are doing such a wonderful job in turning out the ships upon which the safety of the nation and of the world depend.

Working people of all kinds, and union men and women in particular, will do well to ride herd on their Congressmen and Senators to see that the anti-poll tax is passed if it has not been passed by the time this is read. If passed this bill will be the means of eventually driving labor baiters such as Rankin of Mississippi, Cox and Vinson of Georgia, Dies and O'Daniel of Texas, Byrd and Smith of Virginia, and others like them out of the halls of Congress. At this writing the bill has been presented to the Senate by its Judiciary Committee, but it won't get action if the poll tax boys can do anything about it, and you can rest assured they will try all the tricks in their bags, and they have plenty.

Another side of this question is the unfairness of the poll tax in preventing all but 11 per cent of the voters of the eight states that are in this category from having

a voice in their government. Actual figures are that in these eight states, with a population of 23,980,244, only 2,749,100 voted to send 76 representatives to Congress, whereas in New York City with a population of 7,649,000, a total of 3,548,949 voted to send 26 representatives to Congress. This was in 1940.

Not much more need be said to show the kind of people that are upholding the poll tax. They wave the flag and yell mightily for democracy, when actually they are the greatest exponents of special privilege for the few at the expense of the many.

This must be cut short to get in the mail so we will say just this, that it has given us a thrill to read in our JOURNAL how our Brother members are going all out buying War Bonds. Keep it up, boys, we have only started and we know it will be a long haul, but a tough job never daunted union men and this one won't either.

JERE P. SULLIVAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

It seems anything may happen during these war days in regard to electrical material, for we seem to be going back to the old days of wiring. I was surprised when sent on a defense job to find nine barrels of cleats, and barrels of three-inch tubes and coils of loom (only they call it wireduck now) and Romax and switch boxes and outlet boxes made from bakelite and the fluorescent lighting fixtures being hung from open wire cleat rosettes and slow burning wire, no rubber of any kind. They surely can find a way, some kind of a substitute to take the place of different materials they need for war purposes. As long as they give us some kind of material to work with we will all do the best we can, but it will seem kind of hard to see our old friend hickey standing in the corner getting rusty with no one to lean on it.

Our business manager, Charles Caffrey, at our last meeting gave us quite a talk on the Workman's Compensation Act and how the State Federation of Labor is trying to get enough names on a petition to have it on a ballot to have the people vote to put the Workman's Compensation Act under the state's control. Every member of the State Federation of Labor and their friends should get in line and sign the petition that their delegates and different committeemen have been bringing around to the different locals. Let's get behind them 100 per cent and let's put it over this year and show our representatives that we are behind them and that they are working for our benefit. Our families are the ones who will really benefit by the change in the Act.

We have our honor roll up for the first time and it is surprising how it is growing. Our president, Arthur Illig, has appointed a committee to send gifts to all our Brothers in the service and we are asking all Brothers to get in line and write and send a little gift to some of the Brothers who have worked with them and help cheer them up this Christmas, for the more letters they receive the less lonesome they will feel. It surely is a tough feeling when the bugle calls the mail call and a man comes back without any letter from home. So let's sit down and write right away.

EDWARD MULLARKEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

October at hand, and southern Indiana with nature coloring her trees on the hillsides their prettiest hues, we are in the midst of our most glorious part of the year.

Work still plentiful and we are having some trouble in getting mechanics who can do the work properly. Plenty of men who claim to be electricians but they fail to back it up with actual performance.

Our shipyard project here is using quite a number of production electricians and we have been able to use quite a few men on this job who were unable to "cut the buck" as construction men.

I see where my old friend "Fatty" Loftis, the excellent business manager of Local No. 429 of Nashville, was one of the Metal Trades Department delegates to Toronto. A fine selection and a just recognition of the boat-yards located on the rivers.

One of our old-timers and a cable splicer of the old school, Teddy Dieckman is on his way back from a vacation to the West Coast and writes me he met an old friend of mine of years ago, Charlie Elmore, who is now taking a well earned rest. The last time I saw Elmore was in Pittsburgh in 1901, working on the P. & A. telephone job.

Quite a number of our members are now in the fighting forces, about 35 at present and more leaving shortly. Our membership is buying bonds each pay day and the local is putting our surplus in them, the only way for us who stay home, to do our part in this war.

E. E. HOSKINSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

On Saturday, October 24, Local No. B-28, staged a banquet at the Lord Baltimore Hotel to commemorate its forty-second anniversary. What a banquet! Planned by the official family of L. U. No. B-28, by the very same committee that succeeded in putting over the last banquet that everyone from far and near praised endlessly. These boys need not apologize to anyone for their efforts as all were loud in their praise for another crowning affair that put labor in its best light and proved to all that an electrician can be just as much at home at the banquet table as with his overalls and tools.

Briefly the program was as follows: The toastmaster was Augie Knoedler, our president. Then the invocation. Then a speech by Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr., Congressman from Maryland, a speech by William M. Walker, I. B. E. W. vice president; Clem Preller, of L. U. No. 26, gave a brief talk, followed by Isaac Lobe Strauss, legal advisor to the I. B. E. W. Then Brother E. D. Bieretz, our former business manager, now assistant to International President Brown, gave a short talk in which he dwelt on the loyalty of our now deceased Brother, T. J. Fagen. Bieretz painted Brother Fagen in the true light that we all knew and came to know Tom Fagen. Brother Carl Scholtz gave us a brief talk and that wound up the speakers' program. The speaking portion of the affair was conspicuous by its brevity. A few less notables appeared at the affair for one reason or another but that had the effect of shortening the list of speakers, for which a good many of the guests, we're sure, were not ungrateful.

Banquet comments: In Conga line were seen: John Schnitzlein, Larry Tolj, Carl Reuter, Les Blye, Willie Ridge, Joe Walsh and "Old Man" McCormick. What a snaky line these boys put on! Among some of the notables were Clem Preller, business manager of Local No. 26; Carl Lowry, financial secretary of the same local, and Pinky Cross, another red head of No. 26. We came to know Pink while at work at several jobs in his domain. Oh, yes, that electrical politician and president of the famous Civic Club, Ed Gar-matz, was seen in person. Ed's outfit is famous for its oyster roasts. We greatly extend

our heartfelt sympathy to Frank Meeder who experienced a great disappointment during the strip tease act, part of the floor show program. Frank's experience was all the more sad when he discovered the subject in the act.

The committee on arrangements were: Carl G. Scholtz, business manager; August W. Knoedler, president; Edward G. Rost, vice president; Robert C. Forrest, financial secretary; Caleb Griffin, recording secretary; I. C. Franz, treasurer.

We can name quite a list of the boys who assisted and helped make the affair the success it was, but why bore everyone with more names? Oh, yes, John Raynor put on the record banquet night, and almost talked the little girl friend away from the scribe. What a line! What a talker that boy turned out to be! Getting in a word edgewise with him around was about as easy as bending a piece of four-inch pipe with a half-inch hickey, in fact you could do the latter much easier. It was no use squaring Joe Walsh with his wife. We also had a hopeless task. No more notes signed with flowery names, says we, it just breeds double trouble, says Joe. Only fly in the ointment, all the boys forgot to bring along their pliers to open the gingerale bottles, which made it necessary to call on the waitresses for that job. No one thought of bringing along his foreign dictionary in order to make out the menu, but they surely knew what to do with the fancy grub when it was served up. No one had to do any explaining about that.

Telegrams were received from Dan Tracy, Herbert O'Connor, governor of the state; Mayor Jackson, of Baltimore; Ed Brown, and one from Local No. 313, Wilmington, Del; J. T. Roland, of Local No. 98, Philadelphia, and the Maryland State and D. C. Federation of Labor.

Now for our ordinary news items. We learn that our Uncle Samuel does not require the services of his nephew, William Ebauer, for the armed forces. William slipped on his physical. We learn that Bill Rode, a permit helper in our midst who hailed from Scranton, Pa., enlisted in the Marines. What a Marine he'll make! Joe Holzshuh made the grade as third class petty officer at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Bob King made the grade as sergeant in the Army at Bolling Field. And Reds McCormack made the grade in giving us a piece of his mind for neglecting to mention the fact that his four and one-half months old son was born exactly four and one-half months ago and now

weighs 18 pounds, but only weighed eight and a quarter pounds when born. A thousand apologies, Red. At the next event we'll be more alert.

Who is the Brother who makes a practice of buying War Bonds with his winnings? Getting to be quite monotonous now.

R. S. ROSEMAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-32, LIMA, OHIO

Editor:

In the first two or three weeks of September, here in our city of Lima, a patriotic group of men and women canvassed the entire war program production plants, of which we have many, to secure signatures on a pledge which was entitled "My Pledge To The Nation."

On Sunday, September 20, this drive was climaxed by having a parade in the afternoon which included floats, military equipment, soldiers, flags, etc. The day was concluded with speakers, including our own Governor Bricker, a bond sale and exhibition of a huge box holding all of the signed pledges of our war workers.

This parade was a combined labor and victory parade. Our own local had one of the nicest floats of which a picture is included, which was taken on that day. We would appreciate it very much if this picture would be put in next month's WORKER. We elected a press scribe at our last meeting and are planning on corresponding with the WORKER regularly.

Our business agent, R. D. Warner, has just informed me that he is unable to secure enough electricians to fill the demand here in our territory at present. Our scale is \$4.50 an hour, so if any one is interested they should report to the Lima Central Labor Hall and see R. D. Warner.

WARREN E. CLEMANS,
Recording Secretary.

Hello everybody, and especially you, Buggs!

It has been a long time since I saw your smiling face; however, the writer will always feel that men with the ability of our international secretary are few and far between.

After a number of years, the writer is back in harness again, and I hope to continue until freedom is again established for the down-trodden people of the world.

At our regular meeting on Monday night, October 19, I was elected press secretary of Local No. B-32, and as such I will use every effort to do my job in a satisfactory manner.



L. U. No. B-32's float in the mammoth victory parade at Lima, Ohio.

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT



*In recognition of the patriotic and generous donation made to the
United States, this citation is awarded to*

Members of Local Union No. 460, Midland, Texas.

Given under my hand and seal on October 9, 1942

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

Secretary of the Treasury

L. U. NO. 460 MAKES FREE WILL OFFERING

The certificate shown was awarded by the U. S. Treasury to L. U. No. 460 of Midland, Texas, in appreciation of the voluntary gift of the day's pay by all members who worked last Labor Day.

With the approval of the contractors, Labor Day was a working day at several construction projects in the jurisdiction, including the Big Springs bombing school, the Marfa flying school and the Pecos flying school.

A check for \$1,775.93 was sent directly to President Franklin D. Roosevelt at the White House, and thence conveyed to the Treasury, as one of labor's contributions toward winning the war.

For the benefit of any Brothers who may be looking for work, I would suggest you immediately get in touch with our faithful business agent, Bob Warner, at 207½ East Market Street, Lima, Ohio, and he will take care of you.

Well, I can't say much this time but as long as I am the scribe, in the future you will hear from Local No. B-32.

In conclusion, Buggs, I hope to spend a few more pleasant hours some time in the future with you, and in the meantime, I wish you and all continued success.

V. H. EFFINGER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-53, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

As it has been some time since L. U. No. B-53 has been represented in the correspondence of the WORKER, will try to let the Brotherhood know we are still on the map and going strong. We have been blessed with an abundance of work in the past year and all members are working.

We have had a few changes in the officers of L. U. No. B-53 and I will pass them on to the Brothers. Our president, Brother Orville Swenson, has resigned to become business manager and yours truly has been appointed president. Financial Secretary Brother H. J. Kaelin has resigned on account of bad health and Brother H. L. Schone has been appointed financial secretary. Brother L. Pettibone has been appointed vice president in place of Brother J. M. Wells, also on the sick list.

I have often been asked what is the difference between an A and a B card, so I have summed it up this way: It is like a young couple getting married and starting out in life. The first thing they need is a roof over their heads for protection, the same as he

needs a labor organization for protection. If he takes out a B card it's just like renting a house, which gives him some protection, but not what he is entitled to. If he is just renting he will not take the proper interest as he would if he were buying the house. If a window is broken or some shingles are off the roof they are just patched up temporarily.

But if he has an A card he will take the proper interest in his local as if he were buying the house. The windows and roof would be fixed up properly, the same as if some bad condition arises in the local. Each installment on the mortgage the years get larger on the insurance policy. When the mortgage is paid off the full amount of the insurance policy becomes in effect. Then you can keep on putting the amount in the bank or some good investment for a rainy day as the A card men do in the way of the pension plan in the I. B. E. W. So you B card members quit paying rent in the I. B. E. W. and have an insurance policy and an old age pension instead of a lot of I. B. E. W. white slips.

Brother Bill Burkrey went duck hunting up in Idaho, so will be having a duck dinner some night (if someone brings the duck). Brother Sam Mooney is still laid up with some sort of nerve ailment and we hope for his complete and early recovery. Brothers Wells and Kaelin also were under the weather nearly all summer and we wish them speedy recovery. Brother Frank Frisch has gone from Canadian Club to ice cream and is putting on weight. Brother "Red" Charles Stapleton fell about three feet and broke his right wrist. Better take a higher dive next time.

JOSEPH CLOUGHLEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 70, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

Having been appointed press secretary at our last meeting of the executive board, I will break the ice and try to report on the welfare of the linemen in our nation's capital, and Local No. 70 in particular.

This local is composed of linemen, cable splicers, line clearance men, helpers and ground men for those classifications. Most of the linemen and helpers are working on various defense projects in this area and are enjoying the pick of the work through the splendid cooperation of Local Union No. 26. Our hats are off to you, 26, and to the Brothers of 26 who have made this cooperation possible.

The line clearance men have recently signed an agreement with their employer, The Asplundh Tree Expert Company, covering wage rates and working conditions. They are working on the properties of the local utility company and it is their job to keep the overhead lines clear of tree limbs and brush.

Our business manager, Brother Bill Bollier, met with an accident in September, and I am glad to report that it was not serious although it could have been. He was burned while working on a pole when he got against a 4000 volt line. He was "out" for several hours but you can't keep a good man down, and he is back to work again.

We are buying War Bonds, too, as fast as we are able, both individually and collectively. By this time I think every one realizes the necessity of buying bonds. Local Union No. 70 has purchased two bonds. Each time the amount of interest to be received from these bonds at maturity was donated to some worthy cause. The first was donated to the Red Cross. The accompanying letter to the Navy Relief Society, to which we made our second donation, is our thought in the matter and is as follows:

September 19, 1942.

Navy Relief Society,
Washington, D. C.
Gentlemen:

Local Union No. 70, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, recently purchased a United States Defense Bond for \$370.00, with a maturity value of \$500.00.

However, this local union, composed of a comparatively small group of electrical transmission line workers, has no desire to profit financially from the war efforts. By unanimous vote at a recent meeting it was decided not only to donate the difference between the purchase price and the maturity value of the bond to the Navy Relief Society, but to advance that amount from the general fund of the local union immediately.

We are therefore enclosing herewith our check for \$130.00, made payable to the Navy Relief Society.

Sincerely yours,
—I. B. E. W. Local Union No. 70,
JAMES PRESTON,
President.

M. T. KAUKINEN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

It seems as though just when I have put my pen away it is time to pick it up again and let the Brothers know that I am still on the job.

We are still giving some of our good Brothers to the armed services. Brother C. L. Ellison, Jr., was the last one to go. Those who knew him will certainly miss him. When he

left he told us to look after his papa, Charlie, Sr., the ladies' man.

Well, it won't be long before deer season will be here, and big Grif will be at home, in the woods, looking for the horned animals. There is only one thing that I am afraid of, and that is if a deer started to run wild and would make a dash at Grif that there would not be any trees big enough for him to hide behind, because the government is using all the big timber now for the vast building program. Right now big Grif is looking for quail and pheasant. He can get away from the feathered friends better.

Sorry to report that Brother Hafner, L. U. No. 80's president, has been sick for about two weeks, but he is somewhat better at this writing, only he is a little hoarse and barks a little, but I guess he will snap out of it soon.

The navy has awarded the Navy "E" Pennant to Doyle and Russell of which the Mechanical Engineer Corp. is doing the electrical work. So you can see the electricians come in for part of the honor. The "E" Pennant was awarded for the outstanding work done on the fleet supply storehouse at the N. O. B.

J. M. Duke is in charge of electrical work on the fleet supply storehouse, with the able assistance of Brother Julius Gray, Brother Powers and BIG GRIF. May God bless our boys who are with our armed forces.

More next time,

M. P. MARTIN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Our annual ball was held at the Hotel Bradford in the main ball room on Columbus Day night, and a good time was had by all. Brother Eddie Goldman (the ex-orchestra leader and inventor of the hunt system on the piano) makes one motion a year and that's to run this ball. Jack Queeney, our general president, appointed a committee consisting of all the officers of the local.

They sure deserve a vote of thanks for the fine job done. On the program was a one hour floor show put on by Mickey Alpert, one of the best M. C.'s in the business. Dancing was enjoyed by all until 1 a. m. Noticeable were the soldiers, sailors and Marines, who were our invited guests of the evening from the various camps and ships in our locality.

The members of Local No. 103 feel proud of their record of work accomplished in our jurisdiction toward winning the war. We have not lost any man hours through strikes or labor difficulties whatsoever.

No doubt every member in the I. B. E. W. is proud of this record, also the International Office must feel proud of the fact that they were in a position to supply to our country in times of an emergency such as we are now involved, thousands upon thousands of first class experienced foremen and electricians, who were ready and eager to step in and do the job, large or small, in the minimum amount of labor hours. They were often called upon to shift men from state to state, even thousands of miles away from their homes to wherever these men were needed the most. With the cooperation of the business managers of the various locals interested, it was done so simply and with so little effort, anyone could readily see that we had been organized for many years, and were accustomed to this procedure. No doubt when the scab paperhanger, Hitler, heard of these accomplishments of free-thinking organized electricians he must have used words that don't sound good in any language. Do you blame him?

I write of these accomplishments with the thought in mind that the Navy "E" or some



LINEMAN'S NIGHTMARE

other symbol of merit is given to labor for getting work done on time, and workmanlike manner. One of these symbols should be given to each member of the I. B. E. W. for the part they have taken in supplying our government with buildings and machinery, which in turn will manufacture guns, ships, airplanes and other necessary implements to fight this war to a full and decisive victory. We hereby serve notice to Hitler and the Axis we stand ready to do more, more and more.

WIN THE WAR WITH WAR BOND DUES!

JOE GENERAL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor:

Well, friends and members, we have been off of the sheet in the JOURNAL for quite some time with the news from our part of the country. So, here goes with the best I can give you. For the first time, all of the membership in our local are working and quite a few out of town members also, and our business manager, E. V. Porter, is scratching his head every day to find men for the shipyards or contractors at the air fields. Our membership, though not what it will be by the last of the year, is now over 700 members and going strong. We will need close to 1,000 members to man the shipyards. We have started a school here for trainees to work at the shipyards to help solve the shortage of mechanics. Hoping that the few lines above have let members out of town know we are still on the map with a little news as well to brother locals, I will sign off for this time.

H. E. KILMER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 116, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Editor:

Well, believe it or not, here is a letter from Local 116. I know a lot of the boys will be surprised when they read this, but we are not dead out here yet.

We have had some very nice work here in the past, and I want at this time to express the wishes of the local to all the Brothers who have worked in here, and assisted in the completion of the past jobs, and to the boys on the present work, thanks a million for their splendid cooperation.

Now that this is off my mind I have some data that I would appreciate very much if it could be inserted in the WORKER at not too much bother.

We have under construction at the present time an addition to the bomber plant here and are using at the present 245 men on inside work. Now all of these men are signed up and buying bonds 100 per cent, and are going to continue the same.

The following information covers the same:

TOTAL NUMBER OF FIELD EMPLOYEES	245
Payroll figure for week ending October 7, 1942	\$21,585.14
Bond deductions for week ending October 7, 1942	\$4,351.00
Bonds paid out (103)	\$4,135.00
Amount of bonds purchased not paid out	\$10,077.00
Deductions per week	\$4,561.00
Total paid on bonds to date	\$6,954.00

This is submitted to you by the local. Now aside from that the local has purchased \$43,000.00, which I think is a wonderful record for one no larger than 116 is.

I want at this time to thank Brothers Al Blackwell and Si Jobe for the wonderful way in which they are handling this job.

They are getting the job done in a big way, and we hope that they will continue to keep up the good work. And the boys on the different jobs really have shown a wonderful and willing spirit to cooperate, and the 10 per cent does not mean anything, for a great many make it a bond a week, so you can see what I mean.

We have four or five other jobs here, and believe me the same feeling prevails on those as on the large one, and that just about makes it 100 per cent here.

D. P. RUBY,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 205, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

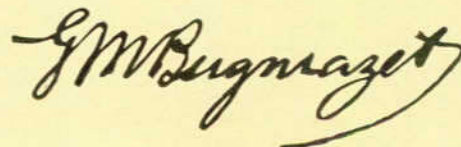
The war has created a new relationship between unions and their many sympathetic or antagonistic co-workers in the nation's mighty war effort. All are united behind the government in the prosecution of the struggle, but many disagreements exist as to the point and purpose. The common enemy has required

Notice

On account of the war and the shortage of material, we are advising all officers and members that there may be a shortage of supplies and of emblematic jewelry. (There are no more loose-leaf ledger binders, and none will be available until the end of the emergency, because of lack of the steel used in making up the binders.)

We will fill orders as long as we have the supplies. Remember—delivery systems are slowed down; therefore order early.

In compliance with the request of the Post Office Department not to overcrowd the mails during the holiday period, the International President and Secretary will not send out any Christmas and New Year greeting cards for the duration.



International Secretary

that each group suppress many of its ordinary activities while the internal struggle of economic and political variances continues to strain shift to gain leadership of the total effort.

The two principal forces which drive ahead to direct the tremendous social movement that is sweeping along with the mobilization of America are represented by national labor leaders on one hand and the dollar-a-year men from industry on the other.

Dollar-a-year men have come in for much criticism as a result of their "business as usual" policy. Their traditional profit-grabbing policy has done more to handicap the national war effort than all the labor difficulties multiplied a hundred times.

The steel, aluminum, manganese, tin, rubber, copper, and other bottlenecks have been largely due to the profit-hungry Washington representatives of ambitious big businesses.

Production has been limited or restricted either directly or by the interference with factory construction so that thereby the price level and private control could be assured now and after the war.

Labor has led a strong fight against this obvious inefficiency. Both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. leaders have been instrumental in exposing these conditions that are actually the greatest obstacle in the way of maximum production of war materials.

American railroads, too, are not completely

without responsibility for some delays of vital war materials. The principal trouble in that industry is the low wages that are being maintained despite the serious labor shortage situation which is being aggravated by the wage scale.

Let's get working conditions and wage scales on the railroads adjusted so as to avoid having to look back upon the short-sighted labor policy that caused a shortage of railroad equipment. It would be just as destructive to the war effort as the vicious profiteers who exploit the nation's suffering. It must not be.

W. L. INGRAM,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-212, CINCINNATI, OHIO
Editor:

When this article appears in the November issue Thanksgiving will just about be a memory. It's a day we here in Cincinnati celebrate with a real reason this year, being privileged to have been born in the United States of America, with all of its rights and liberties.

We here in Cincinnati are busy and are hoping to continue so for quite a while. During the month of October we had the pleasure of having home with us on furlough George Kreidler, Jr., Milton Weisenborn, Jr., and Robert Donaldson, son of James Donaldson. All three of these men are in the Navy

and they all look splendid and had high praise for the Navy. We of No. B-212 cannot find words to describe our pride in all our boys in service. Also have learned Tommy Guy (son of Frank Guy, our president) is now a bombardier in the Air Force, located at Nashville, Tenn. During the last month George Schwoeppe, Jr., enlisted in the Army and has departed. Jack Sweeney has joined the Navy. And to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Johnson we say thanks for having such a fine boy whom we all like so well. Now that Danny is in the Navy we who have worked with him are proud because he as well as all our boys in service is showing our country's great spirit. To all of our boys in all branches of service, may God bless and keep all of you safe and sound.

Last month our new members included Wilbur Thinnies (son of Charles Thinnies) and Walter Cassidy, Jr., also had Cyril Bertke coming back with us again. Hope you stay this time, Cy. Best of luck and good wishes to our new members.

We have a little visitor again this month, to Mr. and Mrs. Earl Ferguson of Hamilton, Ohio (Earl is a member of the Hamilton local), a little girl named Joyce Ann was born on October 2, at the Fort Hamilton Hospital in Hamilton, Ohio. The best wishes to both parents and long life to the little girl from all of "Joe Coy's gang."

On our sick list a word of cheer for Carl Voellmecke always. Then to Albert Renner we wish a quick recovery and that he can get back to us soon. Our president, Frank Guy, has appointed the following boys to serve on the Christmas committee to take care of our boys in service: Edward Schmitt, John Brennan, William Vanderbank, William Trotsky, Harry Williams, George Schwoeppe, Sr., Ernest Simonton.

212's News Hound,
E. M. SCHMITT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO
Editor:

Another month has gone, another month nearer to the victory that we must and will win regardless of the cost; another month of time purchased for this country, by blood and death, by agony and sacrifice, by sweat and toil. The dollars that we are loaning to our government we will get back with interest. We have no coin or medium of exchange with which to pay those who gave their ALL for us; nor can these brave and unselfish men and women be replaced. Their loss is a grievous one.

The price of victory is not all paid upon the battlefield. Brother Otto Grunst gave his life while serving the needs of the industries that turn out our war needs. He fought upon the home front and gave his all to his country. To his family we extend our sincere sympathy, for Otto had many friends in Local 245 and will be sorely missed.

The St. Vincent's Hospital seems to be a popular meeting place for the Edison employees lately. Carl French, George Mitchell and Pete Evanoff staged a reunion there recently and we hope that by the time this reaches print they will again be on the well list.

W. D. McKibben was home on a furlough recently and I hope that it did as much good for him as it did for his dad. Mac is mighty proud of the boy, who is now flight engineer in the Air Force.

The labor unions are now on a spot as never before. Even the War Chest financing is in their lap. We must now come across with the Do, Ri, Mi, or go across with the A. E. F., or pipe down.

George Manners attended the foreman's convention in Chicago recently, and also made

a trip to New York. He tells us that transportation is difficult to obtain and then not so good. Our fighting men come first.

A. Munding, pipe shop foreman, is back on the job after a short three weeks vacation. He claims that he did a thorough job of resting up for a hard winter. Since he raises some fine apples and I know that he makes some fine song cider—maybe that vacation was a real success.

Doug Woods suffered a severe burn on his right hand a few days ago. He used the old meat hook as a conductor for 220 D.C. Doug says the idea is painful and impractical.

The auditing committee's report on the books and cash balances of Local 245 was very complete and reflected a satisfactory condition of the local's funds.

Strange sounds only from several of the team captains of the Edison Bowling League when they are asked how they are doing at the Sportcenter. Perhaps the pins are glued down?

News is in the making now, both on our fighting front and in our political center. If our union Brothers forget to vote right, more history will start happening soon.

D. D. DETROW,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 313, WILMINGTON, DEL.

Editor:

In periods of extended industrial expansion the rolls of the various local unions expand noticeably. During slack seasons too many members are loath to continue their obligations to their union, and so drop out.

This condition can be corrected to some extent if we will but take more interest in these new members. Let us teach these new Brothers the various and sundry benefits of organized labor. Show them how they will eventually benefit by retaining their status through lean years as well as in prosperous years. Draw to their attention the fact that Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo disbanded all trade unions as soon as they rose to power. These wily birds know that free trade unions are part of the rock on which democracy and human freedoms are built.

"Diester's Websterian" says: A new member is a Brother; treat him as such.

RAY WALLS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-327, DOVER, N. J.

Editor:

The aggressor who stages a war at his convenience and on the territory he picks, has more than doubled the chance to win. But the finest guns, tanks, and planes manned by the fighting forces and produced by this country, and her allies, tend to lessen the aggressor's chance to almost nothing. It has already been proved that our guns, tanks and planes are far superior to those of the aggressor—but we need more and more of them; and we shall produce more and more of them.

Each one of us can do our part to meet the need of this vast production. EVERY BOND and EVERY STAMP purchased by us means more guns, more tanks, more planes for our fighting forces to conquer the aggressor and to imprint the words "LIFE, LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS" upon every battlefield in the world, to insure the security of all inhabitants in the world for future generations, as well as for AMERICA!

Because we are a people of all nationalities, we are the finest stock in the world, and with God and the proper spirit we are sure to come out on top.

Knowing the truth about the country's needs, each one of us should strive to do his part, so let go with that good AMERICAN SPIRIT and GIVE until it HURTS—before the enemy hurts us.

"Cooperation Between Locals"

By LOCAL UNIONS NO. 659 AND NO. 280



There is so much talk today about cooperation that I do not believe it out of order to say a few words on cooperation between our own organizations. All labor organizations face a gigantic problem today of supplying men for our war program but the problem facing the electrical workers has been much more difficult than others because of the fact that large numbers of electrical workers have been needed in areas which in the past have not had a great many electrical workers available; this, of course, has been brought about by construction of army camps, shipyards, etc.

The program has made it necessary for local unions to contact other local unions at remote points throughout our country in an effort to supply the needed workmen. It has meant that some small local unions have lost membership until they hardly are able to maintain their standing as a local union, while other locals have grown in membership to many times normal size.

Local Unions No. 659 and No. 280, of Salem, Oreg., are two that have been faced with such a program, due to the construction of large army camps, air bases, etc., within our area. Local Union No. 659 is a mixed local with headquarters in Medford, Oreg., and has jurisdiction over certain parts of western Oregon, while Local Union No. 280 is an inside local with headquarters in Salem, Oreg., and has jurisdiction over work in Salem and surrounding cities. In order to prevent the depletion of membership in smaller locals near us, we have induced such members to maintain their standing in their own local unions and arranged for them to pay clearance fees to our local. However, we have accepted traveling cards with no restriction from members who have brought them to our locals, believing that if it is the desire of the member, he should be able to deposit his traveler in accordance with the constitution.

Such cooperation means that when the war program is over, small local unions may still have as members those who belonged previous to the war program, and especially who live and maintain homes within the local union's jurisdiction.

In the construction of one army camp near Corvallis, Oreg., the jurisdiction of the inside work was claimed by Local Union No. 280, while that of the outside work was the jurisdiction of Local Union No. 659. Again, a spirit of cooperation was evidenced between the members and representatives of those two locals by an agreement to use each other's members as far as possible, and a joint office was set up in Albany, Oreg., for the clearing of the men to the job, etc., each local union bearing half the expenses of rent and salaries for additional help needed to maintain the office.

Both local unions have been well pleased with this arrangement and we can state that it has worked 100 per cent to the satisfaction of both locals.

There was a further spirit of cooperation displayed on these jobs between the electrical contractors and the local unions involved. Some contractors being short of men at times when others had a surplus, the contractors with the surplus readily agreed to release men to assist those which were short of men, this transfer being made through the local union office.

Both Local Unions No. 280 and No. 659 also are pleased to state that their relationship and cooperation from the locals in northern Oregon and Washington have been very satisfactory, and they have assisted us in supplying men to our contractors even though they have had a constant need of men themselves. Such a spirit among local unions will go a long way in showing the public we are able to handle our problems even under emergency conditions, and I believe the successful relationship we have had should be an example to other local unions throughout our country.

The above photo shows the temporary office of the cooperating locals, 659 and 280, at Albany, Oregon. Left to right, Miss Clara Erickson, office secretary; Business Manager Charles W. Cray of L. U. No. 280; and Business Manager Charles W. Tower of 659.

TELEGRAM

MIAMI FLA OCT 9 1030A 1942

G M BUGNIAZET

1200 15TH ST NW WASHDC

NUMEROUS BROTHERS HAVE WIRED OR CALLED THIS LOCAL UNDER IMPRESSION WE WERE IN GREAT NEED OF MEN. WE WOULD REQUEST YOU INSERT NOTICE IN THE WORKER TO EFFECT THAT WE DO NOT NEED MEN HERE AS WE HAVE SUFFICIENT MEN TO MAN THE WORK IN THE GREATER MIAMI AREA. THESE REQUESTS HAVE BEEN COMING IN IN SUCH GREAT NUMBERS THAT WE BELIEVE FALSE RUMORS ARE BEING DELIBERATELY CIRCULATED TO TAKE MEN FROM SECTIONS WHERE THEY ARE VITALLY NEEDED AND SEND THEM TO AREAS THAT ARE SUFFICIENTLY MANNED. ANY COOPERATION YOU CAN GIVE US IN SPIKING THESE FALSE RUMORS WILL BE APPRECIATED. NO ONE SHOULD THINK OF COMING DOWN HERE WITHOUT FIRST CONTACTING US.

FRATERNALLY

FRED HATCHER BUS MGR IBEW 349.

Local 327 has been buying bonds from its treasury, and most of the members are on the 10 per cent bond list.

THAT'S THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

SIMPSON WOLFE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

The international executive council of the Brotherhood was tendered a dinner by the officers and members of Local Union 353 and among many other things had the opportunity of meeting men who had never lost an argument, men who never had an argument and, at no extra cost, they also met our expansive vice president who tells me he still has writer's cramp from signing autographs for the visitors.

But, joking aside, it was a privilege and a pleasure to meet the men who have guided the policies and affairs of the Brotherhood so well that electrical workers in Building Trades Councils and Trades and Labor Councils all over the North American continent are looked up to rather than down to.

President Ed Brown practically went duck-hunting; minor details such as having no gun, no ammunition and, the ducks having decided not to come south until after the A. F. of L. convention was over and, pressure of Brotherhood business overcome; President Ed finally cornered a canvasback at the International Cafe where he proceeded to give it a thorough going over.

Another stag party was held at the Avion Hotel by the regular attenders at our meetings plus some social members. It is an expensive way of bringing them out, but, maybe it's worth it.

The Selective Service Act is still shooting out decisions and the directors in charge of its enforcement are mounting their horses and riding off in all directions giving instructions and making decisions nobody, including themselves, can understand. It behooves me to wait until the dust dies down before I attempt to report on it in our publication.

The Ontario Provincial Council held its regular quarterly meeting in London as guests of Local 120. Delegates from Hamilton, Thorold, Kitchener, Windsor, London, Toronto and R. R. No. 3, attended and received valuable advice from Brothers E. Ingles and Nig. Tracy.

The exchange of ideas and opinions at these meetings will in time help the affiliated organizations to get a better grasp of government legislation.

The recent convalescent period of President Dent was spent in thinking up new and origi-

nal ideas for the entertainment of our members and you will never guess what he decided upon. It will be known as the Fourth Annual Dance of 1942, with music. I don't know how he does it. He must use mirrors.

By the size of some of the pictures sent in by members in the armed forces they must have thought we wanted to put them in a locket next to our hearts rather than in a show window next to a hockey rink.

Brother Ingles and Brother Tracy along with Brother Shaw and yours truly will journey to the wilds of Oshawa to install a local union there on Monday, October 26. The best wishes for a long and useful existence from the members of Local Union 353 go to this new bud on the grapevine.

Just a warning to any of our members who may be demobilized from the armed forces, be sure to turn in your military card to Brother Shaw as soon after as possible, it's not a working card. Now I must check up with Santa Claus on priority ratings.

J. NUTLAND,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 369, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Editor:

Enclosed please find a picture of part of a group of members of Local 369 who have had standing more than 10 years. There were 36 in all. A lot of these Brothers could not attend this meeting due to the vast amount of defense work we have in this locality. I would appreciate your having this picture put into our JOURNAL at your convenience.

They are, first row, left to right: George Becker, 24 years; A. M. Tanner, 29 years; Walter Ice, 12 years; William Blume, 30

years; Clarence Torstadt, 12 years; J. A. Mudd, 16 years; Louis Mueller, 10 years; A. R. Brown, 14 years; Frank Biesel, 13 years; W. C. Brown, 22 years; and "Hub" Hudson, 16 years. Second row: Pres. King, 10 years; Harry Meier, 10 years; Joe Schwegman, 18 years; Carl Mittel, 10 years; Lew Gay, 27 years; J. L. Morgan, 21 years; Henry Weilage, 17 years; George H. Wirth, 19 years; Skip Ruhl, 26 years; M. P. Simms, 18 years; J. A. "Gabby" Brown, 20 years; and third row: "Poker Face" Williamson, 11 years; Rept. Barry, 17 years; Ed Nix, 15 years; Irwin Rueff, 10 years; Willard Deane, 12 years; Walter Hartman, 14 years; Ray Scherzer, 17 years; Gilbert Hanka, 16 years; Ike Metcalfe, 12 years; Ernest Webster, 14 years; Fred Whalen, 10 years; and J. B. Hood, 15 years.

Those who were not present for the picture were: Charles Brown, Jr., 17 years; Frank Crosier, 10 years; L. DePriest, 25 years; Herman Erhardt, 17 years; Fred Floden, 11 years; James H. Hayes, Jr., 10 years; Charles Heilman, 13 years; Carl G. Howd, 30 years; L. C. Kaelin, 18 years; E. A. Kleiderer, 20 years; A. G. Mehling, 13 years; Paul Meyer, 19½ years; John McDermott, 14 years; John J. Noble, 22 years; C. E. Sewell, Sr., 10 years.

Local Union 369 is very proud, and the ones who created the idea of these service pins should be complimented very highly. Our intentions are that each year these pins will be given out as the members increase in their service. A lot of these members would have had more standing but years ago there seems to have been a mistake made by one of our financial secretaries by not sending in the proper per capita tax, and those members who were affected did not learn of their standing being lost until some later date.

H. H. HUDSON,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS.

Editor:

We electricians talk harshly, but in our hearts we are Brothers. For example, Tommy Gilmartin called Mike McGonagle a maggot. Mike said that Tommy had a face like a thus-and-so tom cat, and that he talked so much his chin was going like a fiddler's elbow. Mike is just flattering you when he talks that way, and Tommy is so full of shrapnel from the last war that he has to take a shot at somebody occasionally.

This is no character sketch, but Mike sometimes makes some trite remarks. He predicts we will have a mild winter, because Ben McCloud hasn't worn his coat with the catskin collar yet.

Just got back from Hen Ryan's camp 'way down in Maine. Henry potted a deer from his bedroom window at 200 yards.

This job will wind up this week. I heard



Some of L. U. No. 369's veteran members, having a standing of more than 10 years. All of those eligible couldn't be on hand for the picture because Uncle Sam keeps them too busy on war jobs.

that they are going to build a 10-story Chinese laundry in Lynn, and that they are going to pay by check. Mebbe I can get a job as straw boss on it. Never did work for a Chinaman. Heard that they give 10 per cent of their income for War Bonds.

This letter should arrive in time to wish the boys a happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year, regardless of the 10 per cent for bonds, 5 per cent for victory, 20 per cent income tax, 1 per cent old age and all the other per cents. Boy, them was the good old days when we got 50 cents an hour and no tax. However, it's worth it if we can whup the hell outter them greedy cockroaches. Gee, I feel sleepy. Good night, all!

ED MCINERNEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-429, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

Local No. B-429 is still up to its neck in war work. And like all other good locals, its members are scattered from front line trenches over there to conduit trenches over here.

Our business manager, Ted Loftis, has returned from Toronto where he represented much of the Southland as a delegate in the thirty-fourth annual convention of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. And he brings back much enthusiasm in regard to our need for sincere efforts on war jobs. If other delegates received as much information on our government's need of conscientious workers alone, the convention was one grand success. Delegate Loftis' main issue in the closing hours of the convention was to stress the need of help among the smaller river boat yards across the nation which are building ocean-going boats, in organizing the workers, especially before the C. I. O. could gain a foothold within this class of workmen, who justly deserve the right of A. F. of L. representation. Which brings us to the point of the much-discussed factor, that the C. I. O. is our greatest enemy. Having little regard for this organization, I do not even pause to discuss it.

In regard to the organizing efforts of the Nashville Bridge Company, in their recent appeal to the N. L. R. B. the regional director from Atlanta has refused the employees a right to election even though the old iron workers' local, of which an agreement was once signed, has long been out of order. The organizers here know they are right in regard to their efforts, however, because we are still a nation of free men and will continue with even more strenuous efforts. They are appealing to Washington at present.

For a brighter side of Brother Loftis' and International Representative McMillian's organizing efforts, we are very glad to report they have succeeded in organizing the Cumberland Electric Membership Co-op., which is a product of the REA and is composed of seven or eight large Tennessee counties. We hope to organize every co-op in Middle Tennessee eventually. It is a very difficult problem to negotiate a collective bargaining agreement with a co-op executive board, especially when the board is composed of farmers and small town bankers. They are usually opposed to paying more for electrical workers than they pay for farm laborers.

It seems that the farmers would organize to a sufficient extent to cooperate with organized labor, as farmers and laborers are the only real producers. However, we are still trying.

More news next month.

PAUL W. PYLE,
Acting Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-474, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Editor:

In this fine autumn weather we are having, with the geese going over daily, work around

these parts is progressing very good—not much rain so far, few clouds, plenty sunshine, not much sickness among our boys.

L. U. No. B-474 at this writing has 32 members in the armed forces doing their bit, with the local stacking up bonds monthly.

But the most important item for this month is the signing of the purchase contract by our president and treasurer for the purchase of a new home in centrally located Memphis on a street car line, where the members can attend meetings by car or bus when they have no gas to get around.

The new home is ideal for our local; in fact all we have to do is furnish the seats and move in.

At a special meeting the entire body voted yes, which goes to show the electrical workers in Memphis want to go forward.

To Charlie Maunsell at Nashville, will expect to see you in Nashville the first Sunday in December for the meeting of the Tennessee Electrical Workers Association, so get warmed up and have a good report for the delegates. I know all of them will enjoy your talk.

Let it not be said that I do not overdo anything. Will close this time before press time catches me as it did in October.

R. B. BAKER,
Press Secretary,
Memphis on the Mississippi.

L. U. NO. 512, GRAND FALLS, NEWFOUNDLAND

Editor:

Quite some time has passed since last we made our appearance in the correspondence section of the JOURNAL. We have no excuse to offer. We admit that we have been negligent in our duty despite many mild hints from President Paul. For this we are indeed sorry and herewith tender our sincere apology, but at the same time we hasten to point out that our JOURNAL would be of bumper size if "all" press secretaries were to contribute a letter each month.

Taking matters in what we deem the order of their importance, we have first to relate the visit of Brother E. Ingles, first vice president of our organization. Brother Ingles arrived in our town on June 10 and held a special meeting on June 11. He then proceeded to Corner Brook and upon his return from there, in conjunction with our executives, met the management of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, Limited, on June 19. As a result of this meeting many adjustments in wages were obtained. Brother Ingles made it a point while here to meet each and every member of our local that it was at all possible to see. Some he saw on the job, others—the lucky ones—had the pleasure of making his acquaintance at a smoker, where he regaled them with many a story, each story and quip being a masterpiece in itself.

Brothers Jerry Sullivan and Lewis Arnold attended the Newfoundland Federation of Labor convention held in St. John's in September. Although we did not hear the report that Jerry submitted to the local upon his return, from different sources we gather that it was very interesting and well worth the hearing. Jerry, incidentally, represented Local No. 512 and Lew was the international delegate. In St. John's both Brothers ran across Brother Jim O'Brien. Jim is in the pink of condition and getting along well with

his employers. Lew told us he had met Brother Harry Lambert, from Local No. 353, Toronto. He described him as one of the best and desires to convey to Harry through this letter that he "forgot the teapot." We desire to tell Harry should his eye see this that he is always welcome in Grand Falls. We assure him of something doing most of the time.

Grand Falls was visited by the Right Hon. C. R. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister of England. A joint labor delegation from the different trade locals met him during his stay here. Brothers P. Shapleigh and H. Noel had the honor of representing Local No. 512. Both Brothers described Mr. Attlee as a fluent speaker and were impressed with his forceful personality.

Scanning the last JOURNAL we noticed where Brother J. Nutland, press secretary of Local 353, Toronto, described Brother Ray Bridgeman returning from Newfoundland with codfish sticking out of his pockets. Ray was lucky; we natives of the country, especially in this neck of the woods, cannot get any fish. We imagine it is just another case of priorities. Fun for fun—we have in this country good growing ground. We shall not be at all surprised next summer if we have a good crop of hay or alfalfa. What with all the strange yokels who have been drifting around, somebody must have brought in seed, either in their boots or their hair.

Brother A. Taylor has returned to the fold and is holding down a very "cushy" job. It is said he is quite fond of feline company and is feeding two waifs—mother and daughter—with milk. Meat being so scarce and rabbits a buck a brace, surely there is no ulterior motive. Just wondering, that is all, Arch; but remember your friends when meat is no more—also watch them.

Lack of attendance at meetings may result in a drastic cut in the recent salaries of Brothers R. G. and R. J. H. So beware, boys; beware, and don't say the gypsy didn't warn you.

J. CONSTABLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 617, SAN MATEO, CALIF.

Editor:

The National Motor Bearing Co., Inc., whose new plant has recently been completed at Redwood City, Calif., is one of the pioneers in the manufacture of oil seals and shims. Today these items comprise its total production and they are made in more than 5,000 different types and sizes for a wide variety of uses in industry. Although the name belies the company's activities, its original business at the time of organization was the manufacture of bearings for the automobile trade. The demand in recent years for oil seals and shims has expanded to such an extent that the company's production is now concentrated solely on these items.

The business was originally founded by L. A. Johnson in San Francisco in 1921, the start being made in quarters about the size of an ordinary business office, in fact 17 by 17 feet. Its first major forward step was the development of the laminated shim, the production of which was pioneered by Mr. Johnson and which makes possible the quick and easy adjustment of bearing tolerances. The oil seal which was a later development has since surpassed laminated and other types of shims in dollar sales volume in general importance.

From this small beginning the company had a gradual and sound growth until 1938 at which time the demand for its two products increased to a marked degree for both domestic and defense requirements. As a result, it became necessary during 1940 to build an eastern plant at Van Wert, Ohio, which is strategically located for easy access to the

Women's Auxiliary Button



A beautiful little pin in blue and white enamel on gilt, designed especially for I. B. E. W. women's auxiliary members. Complete with safety catch.

\$1.50



L. U. No. 617's electrical crew on the Redwood City plant of the National Motor Bearing Co.

large eastern markets. Under full production this plant is expected to employ at least 250 people.

This company also found it necessary because of increased war demands to double its West Coast capacity, Redwood City, Calif., being chosen as a desirable location for this purpose. The new California plant has approximately 100,000 square feet of manufacturing area and 10,000 square feet for offices. It has been carefully designed to obtain coordinated flow of work all on one floor level. Under full production the company employs more than 500 people at the Redwood City plant.

In many ways the company's business is unique in that its products are equally useful during war and peace. Oil seals, for instance, are used in all types of equipment having rotating shafts and find a ready application in transmissions, gear cases, machine tools, farm equipment, tanks, gun carriages, marine engines, passenger automobiles, busses, airplane motors, airplane accessories and many other types of equipment. Shims are used in all types of equipment where fine tolerances are required, such as airplane engines, diesel engines, marine engines and automotive equipment. For this reason, although the company is concentrating fully on war production, it is not a "war baby" but its business is a permanent addition to the industrial activity of the communities where its plants are located.

The electrical work in the Redwood City plant was installed by the Scott Buttner Electric Company, of Oakland, Calif., employing 15 members of Local No. 617 under their foreman, Nick Merth.

The plant building was erected by Barrett and Hilp and is of the saw tooth type of construction in the factory part. The office part consists of a large main room with private offices on all sides for the executives. All lighting throughout the offices and plant consists of four foot, two and three tube fluorescent lighting. There are more than 600 of these units in the plant.

Electrical energy is supplied to a transformer vault, and from this vault three four-inch conduits carry three 750,000 cm lead covered conductors in each pipe to a main switchboard. Voltage to this board is 440 three-phase. From this board distribution is made to 12 other centers where power and lighting panels are located. Twelve banks of

transformers in locations adjacent to equipment and panels supply current for lighting and power panels. Transformers for lighting are connected three-phase and four-wire 110-220 volts for all lighting panels. Most of the power is three-phase 440 volts, but there are some 220-volt motors on some of the old equipment that was moved from the old factory. There are quite a few D. C. motors for special equipment.

A five-ton crane in the crane way makes the unloading and loading of material and finished production an easy matter as the railroad cars are run into one end of the crane way.

Many machines, such as lathes, planers, metal saws, shapers, drill presses, and grinding machines, comprise the machine shop. In the leather department there are machines for shaping leather for oil seals, while in the factory there are many huge machines that stamp out brass sheets into shims of all shapes and sizes. Long conveyor belts form the assembly lines where girls put together the various parts of the oil seals and these in turn go to rotary presses that seal the covers on the assembled parts. Springs of all sizes that form a part of the oil seal are wound on machines operated by girls. These machines are fed from two coils of spring wire for each from which two springs are made at once on each machine. These girls average 2,000 springs for each machine in eight hours.

Nearly all of the dies for the presses that make the shims are made in their own machine shop and are tempered, heat treated and case hardened in their own furnaces.

Leather, and other material needed for their products, comes in by the car loads. This leather is carefully checked, hide by hide, for any imperfection and carefully marked before going to the machine that cuts the discs into the many sizes that are used. Each piece is put through a shaving machine that shaves it into the exact thickness. These pieces of leather are then put through a processing machine and are pressed into shape for the retainers. These retainers consist of a metal cup which contains this leather, a ring of felt, a spring and a cover that holds these various parts inside this cup or container.

The shim punch presses turn out as many as 8,000 shims in eight hours, depending on the size and thickness of the shims. Most of these shim punch presses are operated by

girls. Several of these presses weigh several tons each.

Their communication system consists of an intercommunicating telephone system in conjunction with the telephone company's lines. A large room contains the control panels and other equipment for this system. A PBX board is installed in the front office and telephones are located at convenient places all through the plant. Along with this system a complete loud speaker system has been installed throughout the plant.

A Grinnell Sprinkler System has also been installed for the control of fire. Steam, gas and compressed air are piped throughout the plant. Steam is also used to heat the plant when necessary through unit heaters. Each unit heater has a thermostat and a three-speed switch and can be used as an air circulating fan during warm weather.

The plant is now working three shifts and is an asset to the industrial life of Redwood City.

P. C. MACKAY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 643, CARLSBAD, N. MEX.

Editor:

I hope I am not too late with an enclosure of a Labor Day picture taken as the two Brothers (V. H. Franks, business manager of El Paso, Texas, local, and myself) entered Mexico. The picture was taken on Mexican soil. This international parade was held on Labor Day, 1942, and was very inspiring.

To those interested, let us say it was led by the Mexican Army, followed by Mexican workers, bands and labor and fraternal organizations, as well as some Mexican colleges being represented. They paraded from Juarez to the Cortez Hotel in the center of El Paso and then started back toward Juarez and Mexico where a U. S. Cavalry troop fell in line, followed by all of El Paso's labor and fraternal organizations, American Legion, a company of American Red Cross and floats and outfits too numerous to mention. There were more than 10,000 in the entire parade. Brother Franks, representing his local union, and I as press secretary, representing the Carlsbad local union of the electricians, were the only two electricians in the parade. If you read the banner you will see why there were not more members present.

On entering Juarez the Mexican organizations, both labor and fraternal, formed a guard of honor on the Mexican side and welcomed us into Mexico. Walking in the parade following behind the free republic of Mexico organizations, we paraded to and through Juarez and circled the city and came out by another bridge. Brother Franks said the distance was more than seven miles and I can well believe it.

The applause and the friendliness that we and our banners received in Mexico certainly emphasizes the common ideal for which we are all striving—FREEDOM.

I wish that while I was enthused with the international spirit as expressed in this international event Labor Day, I could have written and told of my impressions, but had to hurry back to work and work seems to have captivated my mind and speech. And speaking of work I would like to say "hello" to my many friends down in Houston, Baytown and Galveston, as well as the happy friends made in Colorado. I would like to make it a record of publication that of all the local unions I have visited in my 23 years as an electrical worker, Houston is by far my choice of a place to work. I would also like to write and express my opinion on some of the less happy experiences in other local unions, but these pages are not for controversy.

I would like to say to Slim Seivers, in Chan-

nelview, "Why don't you write?" That also goes to Ben Volk, in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. "Why don't you?"

Best wishes for the happy friendships made in the last two years.

W. L. STROHECKER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-654, CHESTER, PA.

Editor:

The war is beginning to take its toll from our membership, especially among our younger mechanics and apprentices.

The following Brothers from our local union have joined the colors: Herbert Wright, Jr., Joseph Baker, William Carr, James Hoefler, William Williams, Francis Coppola, and Linn Wheeler, Jr.

No doubt more of our members will join this growing list.

We who are fortunate in not having to leave our homes to go wherever the Army or Navy officials see proper to send us should not forget that we have a duty to perform for those of our Brothers who are now in the armed forces.

We owe it to them to write letters; to send cigarettes and sweets; to mail them magazines and the home town newspapers.

In a local union such as ours this duty is better carried out if a committee is appointed or elected to carry out the wishes of the membership. In this way the union spirit of equality to all will be carried out.

We hope that such a committee is set up and are confident of the unanimous support of our membership.

Many of our local union and visiting members and friends recently attended a smoker. Evidently from all reports the affair was a great success. Jim Haslett, Ed Rayment, Don Smith and Al Meade were tied as regards to cigars smoked while Frank Welter outgassed Bill Miller in the pipe contest.

Let's buy more bonds for the day when we may need them. History tells us that depressions have always followed booms. A stack of bonds is the best umbrella we know for a rainy day.

J. A. DOUGHERTY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 697, GARY, IND.

Editor:

I cannot give much local news in this letter as nothing much has happened in our territory since my last letter.

We have had no visits from the "grim reaper," for which we are glad, neither has the stork left any new electricians squalling on our members' doorsteps.

One of our big jobs, the Gary armor plate mill, started rolling steel. The need of this steel is so vital to our national defense and offense effort that the first steel plate was rolled before the roof was completed on the building.

This is a big mill and the boys of L. U. No. 697 and our visiting members of other locals are working night and day to complete it.

We all want our great country to win this war and I think that all of our members are doing their best to help old Uncle Sam.

We read and hear talk of winning the war. Fine! but what of the peace? Will the great peace meeting, when the war is won, mess up the world as was done at Versailles after World War I? Or will the nations go on to greater heights of prosperity, peace and a chance for the whole world to live in a really civilized manner?

When we read of the Japs it makes us do a lot of sober thinking. Who brought delegations of these lice into our schools, into our laboratories? Who coddled and fondled these snakes (apologies to the snake family)? Who

Mail to Overseas Americans

Mail takes ships. Ships must carry munitions and food. Ships are scarce. They are being sunk rapidly. Here the Post Office Department must meet a new situation. In consequence, the Post Office Department has ruled that increased bulk mail like that of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL cannot be permitted to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and other overseas territories of the United States. The International Office has told the Post Office Department it will cooperate. This means that new members in these overseas territories will not receive the official JOURNAL. If other members change their overseas addresses, they will not receive the JOURNAL. Until hostilities are over, they will have to borrow a copy from a Brother member. Sorry.

furnished them all the opportunities to study our production systems in our plants? And who was always careful not to cause offense to these "sons of — Heaven"? Who furnished their filthy nation with supplies and raw materials—a nation that is actually not civilized but ruled by the black dragon murder clique? Who but dear old gullible, easy going, kind-hearted "Uncle Sam." Well, Uncle has a job to do in retrieving his prestige, and after all who is Uncle? Just you and I and all other loyal Americans.

I wonder if Hitler and his associates will be given a trial after this war? Is there any need to try these murderers when they have already tried and convicted themselves?

Where and how could they be tried when they could not even have counsel to defend them? Even if they were tried their attorneys would only be "sticking their necks out" and be tried also. How about a jury? Could any non-prejudiced jury be found? How could those supermen swear on the Bible to tell only the truth, so help me God, when they declare there is no God?

What wouldn't I do to be on the committee that decides the proper punishment for these sadists! I would vote to turn them all over to the Chinese on condition that they be given "the death of a thousand cuts," the most horrible death ever known. I believe this kind of punishment would be appropriate and would act as a deterrent to any other dictators or Quislings.

H. B. FELTWELL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 728, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.

Editor:

The scribe for Local No. 728 is slightly elated over the fact that his letter in the October JOURNAL was published word for word. As a rule the writer gets too tough on some subjects and gets his ears pinned back by the Editor.

Brother Pickle, of Local No. 202, has a unique method of finding out if the members of his local read our JOURNAL. I do not know if the members of Local No. 202 read the JOURNAL, but I can safely say the members as a whole do just that. What I base my claim on is that in the October JOURNAL I announced

that Brothers writing in to me concerning work and conditions here would receive no reply unless they enclosed a stamp. I have received plenty of letters the past 10 days from Brothers wanting the low down on work down this way, and 90 per cent of them enclosed a stamp. That looks as if they read our JOURNAL.

Some Brothers may think a three-cent stamp doesn't mean so much, but when a small local gets hundreds of letters it does mean something in a financial way. I don't mind burning plenty of midnight oil to answer these letters, but when members even write me a postcard wanting all the information I have in stock, it looks like the limit of crust. Anyway, no stamp, no answer. Most Brothers now send me a stamped envelope. That is not necessary as I have a fine stock of envelopes with the I. B. E. W. emblem on them that I like to mail for advertising purposes.

Brother Pickle also gives us something to think about concerning trying to organize the Western Union in the north portion of the U. S. A., like they are doing on the West Coast. Well, I am glad to know that some locals are giving the W. U. a little run for their money, for I suspect a connection between the W. U. and our life-long enemy, Ma Bell. While our little non-patronage campaign may help a little, it is not a drop in the bucket and will not cause the W. U. to go into the hands of the receivers. What we need is a nation-wide campaign and go at them from every angle.

In the last month's JOURNAL the scribe from Local No. 349, of Miami, namely Ben Marks, informed you that he intended to donate some union-laid eggs to yours truly, and my pet parrot, Mike, could hatch them out. Well, Ben delivered the eggs and I unjustly accused him of having purchased them in a chain store. After sampling that hen fruit I will take it all back, for no chain store ever supplied eggs like those. Mike didn't set on them but the bum helped eat them up, and if I locate that chicken farm that Ben has down Miami way, I am going to try to lift a few fryers some dark night.

And speaking of my pet parrot, Mike, he is an honorary member of Local No. 728 and knows all the wiremen that hit here in the past two years. Members on the road write in and want to know how Mike is and then ask me if I haven't died yet. Mike sheds feathers like linemen and wiremen shed socks, when the toe and heel are out. His O. K. to my letters to the boys on the road is in the form of a wing or tail feather and they are being worn all over America and clear over to Pearl Harbor on the hat bands of our members.

Mike has a howl coming at this I. B. E. W., for he made a 3,000 mile trip to the St. Louis convention and found the convention hall so crowded with that thousand or more delegates that he couldn't get in, but he says that if we ever hold another convention he is going to try once more to crash the gate.

The statement of policy by President Brown is an eye-opener to any local that has violated any portion of it. It has always been my policy for years not to sign any agreement with a contractor who was not fair to the local in the jurisdiction where his headquarters were located, and I was surprised to learn that any other local had done otherwise.

Last month I remarked on our political upheaval in this county when our sheriff was impeached. Our former sheriff was a fine man and a member of one of the oldest families in this city. It is said he was the first white child born in Fort Lauderdale. He was always a real friend of organized labor.

And now I will tell you a few good points concerning our new sheriff, Eddie Lee. When our former sheriff was impeached all the

political parasites had a good eye out for the job, and it was a pleasant surprise when a man was appointed to the office who was not backed by a political ring, and under no obligations to any ring. Sheriff Lee is not a native of Florida but has been a resident for a number of years. He was formerly a member of the Coast Guard in this city. Since he left the Coast Guard he has been employed by the local power company. He was one of the most popular and best-liked citizens in this city. He was placed in office on the recommendation of some of the staunch citizens of the city to our governor.

Now something about the qualifications of the man: In stature he stands six feet four inches in his socks, weighs about 220 pounds, and is all bone and muscle, no fat, an all-around athlete, who was the star catcher for an East Coast ball club, and when a guy that size tells you the judge wants to see you, don't argue, just say "yes, sir," for that is what I intend to do. Don't think I am handing the new sheriff these compliments to keep out of jail, for I think he would sock me in regardless, if I got tough. Another good reason for my respect for Eddie Lee is that he has a good I. B. E. W. card in his pocket and at the time he was inducted into the sheriff's office was a very capable financial secretary of Local No. B-759.

We have quite a number of boys from our local going into the service at present. The latest addition to the Navy from this local was Brother Nate Lewis, a former member of Local No. B-3, but for the past three years a member of Local No. 728. Best wishes from all the boys, Nate.

About all we hear these days is to work hard and keep them flying. As an ex-soldier who saw a little service in previous wars (too old to get in this one or I would be there), I realize that other branches of the service are also fighting battles, and I think I coined a new phrase in my October letter along that line, when I closed by remarking that we should do all in our power to KEEP THEM FLYING, FLOATING AND HIKING.

JUST PLAIN J. H. G.,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 862, JACKSONVILLE, FLA. Editor:

My letter this month will only consist of a short tribute in memory of my youngest Brother, K. Y. Boyle, who passed away October 15, in San Francisco, Calif., where he was employed. He was a member of our organization for 20 years or more.

A great many of the veteran members on the S. A. L. Ry. System will recall K. Y. and his activities in helping to organize our craft on this system, and he was the first committeeman to represent our craft on Federated Shop Crafts when it was organized at this point. This was back in the days of yesterday, when veteran members, namely Brothers Fred Bridgeman, "Dutch" Kramer, Charlie Barton and a great many others were making some of the conditions we enjoy today.

He is at rest in Evergreen Cemetery, this city.

J. R. BOYLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 923, AUGUSTA, GA. Editor:

With the war demanding so much of each loyal American and lover of democracy it is rather hard to find time to devote to expressing one's personal views on the pages of our JOURNAL. However, I want the world to know that our local union is carrying on in spite of the added responsibilities that the war has placed upon us.

If there ever was a time that the union men of our land needed to keep their heads it is

now. We must be able to stand up for our rights and at the same time not be guilty of slowing down the production of essential war goods. We must be capable of making sacrifices where necessary and courageous enough to challenge any unfair discrimination against the organized workers of our nation.

This is a war in which industry as well as labor must make its contribution. With the mills and factories humming, as a result of the demands of the war effort, there are greater demands placed on the skilled worker. I am confident that the organized workers of our nation are competent to meet these extra demands in the future as well as they have in the past and that they will prove themselves worthy of shouldering any new responsibilities that may be thrust upon them.

The organized workers of today who are doing their share in the war effort are laying the foundation for a worldwide Brotherhood of Man that will touch every nation and bring men to see their dependence on each other in order to live the life that God would have them live. May God so help us to live that we may do our part in moulding the future Brotherhood of Man. Make every minute count.

R. M. BALLARD,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1062, PATCHOGUE, N. Y. Editor:

This being the first letter to you for quite a long time we feel that it is a good idea to refresh your memory and let you know that this little village with the little, in numbers, local is still kicking around and that they are doing their part in the "effort." We are quite proud of our latest achievement (we say "our" because it was our Brother who did it), as contained in an excerpt from a letter from the executive vice president of the electric light company for which we work:

"While these screens appear to be a relatively simple device, they are the result of considerable experimentation and work on the part of several representatives of the Patchogue Electric Light Company, one of which is a member of the I. B. E. W. In fairness to everyone connected with these experiments, I believe it should be said that a number of constructive suggestions were made by all concerned. Some of these suggestions were made voluntarily, no doubt motivated by the patriotic impulses of the individual, and also from his desire to make it possible for this company to do its utmost in cooperating with local civil defense authorities."

The screens referred to are an asbestos ring used in the ornamental, or boulevard-type lamps with the globe and canopy lighting unit. The member referred to is Brother Nick Fleischmann. Nice going, Nick. Keep it up.

We all feel very proud of our Brother who gave his time and ideas to the cause and who was in a great way responsible for the final design of the screen mentioned. As for the rest of the local, we, too, have been doing our part in helping in the war effort. We have 100 per cent subscription, by the payroll allotment plan, to Defense Bonds and Stamps. We have also contributed 100 per cent to the Navy Relief and are also sending each week cigarettes and candy to our Brothers in the service, by "chipping in" each payday for same. In regard to those Brothers in the service we have seven in the armed forces and they represent every branch with the exception of the Marines, and by the way things are going at present we may even be able to boast one of them soon, as we are anticipating a few more going in soon. Added to this practically every one of our members are active in some branch of the civilian defense program

and are doing noble work. All in all we feel that for a small local we are doing a good job but are not stopping there; we are striving to do still more.

We notice that in all the letters to the Editor every one of the locals is doing the same and it surely is gratifying to see how we are all pulling along together. No wonder that the "Ratsis" powers are doomed to swift and certain extinction in the near future.

The articles in the JOURNAL are always timely and interesting and certainly deserve every member's earnest perusal. They help immensely to give us a very good insight into all the current events and are an immeasurable help to any locals that may be commencing negotiations as they give you representatives a lot of good talking points that can be used to convince the "board" of your arguments. The articles are written so as to show the story on the "other side of the fence" and if read carefully will prevent a lot of unnecessary "bickering."

Well, we hope that the next letter will be forthcoming soon and until then we can all rest assured that our boys in the locals are both "Keeping Them Flying" and "Keeping Them Buying" which will preserve our democracy that makes and keeps Brotherhoods as great as ours intact.

C. B. ALBAN,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1073, AMBRIDGE, PA. Editor:

Regular monthly meeting of Local No. B-1073 was held on October 1, 1942, in Odd Fellows Hall, Merchant St., at 8 p. m. Meeting was called to order by Brother Leo A. Meiner, president.

The Odd Fellows Hall is a large and beautifully decorated assembly hall with adjoining rooms for other social activities which are elaborately furnished, also with radio, victrola, piano, table tennis and other harmonizing furniture, and on the walls are beautiful pictures and one in particular which contains gold stars for the members of their organization who lost their lives in the first World War.

At one of our previous meetings we were honored by having District Attorney W. A. McCreary, who is chairman of the U.S.O. in Beaver County and he gave us a clear cut picture of the U.S.O. at work for the benefit of our armed forces, not only in the United States, but all over the world so that the men who are fighting the dictators may have some amusement and recreation when they are off duty. Attorney W. A. McCreary urged all our members to support the U.S.O. campaign to raise funds for this very worthy organization. Arrangements are being made to canvass the membership of our local.

The feature of our October meeting of our local was the talk given by Brother A. R. Johnson, business manager, Pittsburgh, Pa., who gave the assembled body which filled the hall to overflowing, a complete report on the negotiation between the union and the management on the wage increase which was recommended by the Labor Board in Washington, D. C., covering the steel industry.

The management agreed to pay the increase of 5½ cents per hour on the hourly rate employees which includes the hours worked overtime in excess of the eight hour day, and salaried employees to receive \$10 per month increase, both retroactive as of February 15th, 1942.

Report by Brother A. R. Johnson was approved by the body and a standing vote of thanks was extended the officers of the local for their splendid work in reaching an agreement with the company.

With the playing and singing of the national anthem the meeting was adjourned, and the \$5 door prize was won by lucky Brother W. J. Lind, of the rigid department.
H. M. SMITH,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1098, PAWTUCKET, R. I.
Editor:

The fifth anniversary of Local No. B-1098 finds us living in a world of conflict. When we were organized in 1937, our main idea was to foster closer friendship between our members and promote a better cooperation between employees and management. The success of our purpose is attested to by the fact that during these cataclysmic times when production is the keynote on the home front, we have been working shoulder to shoulder with the management, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and have been producing all types of wire and cable for our own and our allied forces. Our motors are running night and day, and our electric light are never dimmed. At this writing we have sent more than a hundred of our boys to the armed forces, and we are bound and determined that we will do our part on the production end so that their hands will not be tied in their fight against the enemies of democracy.

We believe that the national emergency is a time for all of us who are not in the armed forces to produce to the utmost of our ability, but we also believe it is a time to stand firmly for the protection and safeguarding of the rights of labor, which rights have been attained only through years of struggle. In the period of readjustment following the war, when our boys return from the front, we must be able to hold our heads high, with the knowledge that we have kept the faith; they must not return to a postwar world where their struggle for existence is menaced by the inevitable fight between labor and capital which is sure to follow any lowering of labor standards now. They are fighting for the Four Freedoms of the World; let us protect their heritage of gainful employment.

Since the establishment of Local No. B-1098, we have made some progress in social work among our employees. In cooperation with the management, we have created the

Talent Recognized

William R. McKenney, a member of Local Union No. B-3, was recently granted a patent on an inexpensive feature used to slip over the ends of wires or conductors that insulates, fireproofs and makes a finished job of conductors.

This is just another instance of the talent of our members and their ability to aid the industry in time of war. The patent has been accepted and Brother McKenney is now looking for promoters among manufacturers who carry the I. B. E. W. label.

Collyer Welfare Association which helps needy members, and which serves a patriotic purpose by sending cigarettes to the boys in the service. We have also had numerous social gatherings, at which employees have had an opportunity to meet outside working hours and become better acquainted with one another. With the help of the management, our local has instituted a company-employee sickness and accident insurance plan. We have only recently cooperated with the War Production Board by forming a labor-management war production committee, the purpose of which is to increase production, eliminate bottlenecks, foster ideas for improving quality and quantity of wire, and our goal is the achievement of a Navy "E."

A glance at our slate of officers when we started in 1937 and at the present time follows:

	1937	1942
President	John J. McCabe	John J. McCabe
Vice President	Henry Lukaszewski	G. Maxwell Smith
Recording Secretary	Anne Tarsky	Joseph A. McGill
Financial Secretary	William Battison	William Battison
Treasurer	Robert Perry	Robert Perry
Business Manager	Leon Mathieu	Leon Mathieu

Members of the executive board when we formed the local in 1937 and now in 1942 are as follows:

1937
John J. McCabe
Henry Lukaszewski
Anne Tarsky
William Battison
Robert Perry
John Weeks
Robert Fleming

1942
G. Maxwell Smith
John J. McCabe
Joseph A. McGill
William Battison
Robert Perry
Hubert Nolan
Charles McGee

In the five years we have been in existence, it is only natural that we have lost some of our Brothers. Those deceased are:

Luigi Bertocini, Joseph Couture, John Dobrolet, George Horrocks, John Horton, Herbert Joslin, James Kay, Joseph Lavigne, George Naylor, John Richer, Albani Varieur, Harold Williams.

In conclusion, we wish to urge all our members to buy and buy War Bonds, and then buy some more so that in a few years from now we can look back at this period as one of trial and struggle and privation, but one which was gloriously worth while because of the ultimate victory that was ours.

Enclosed is a picture taken at the fifth anniversary banquet of Local B-1098. The picture does not show the entire crowd of 800 people, as some of them had to be seated in the downstairs part of the hall.

Those at the head table, reading from left to right, are: Leon A. Mathieu, business manager; Miss Jean Mathieu; Mrs. Beatrice Bellevue, financial secretary and treasurer of Local B-1196; John McCabe, president; Walter J. Kenefick, international representative; Robert C. Moeller, general manager and treasurer of Collyer Insulated Wire Co.; John J. Regan, international vice president; Miss May Donnelly, secretary-treasurer of Collyer Welfare Association; Fred Lawton, chief inspector of Collyer Insulated Wire Co.

Opposite side of head table, facing camera: Mrs. G. Maxwell Smith, G. Maxwell Smith, vice president.

J. MCCABE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1249, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor:

Well, again Local 1249 has proved that she is really growing up. After our last meet-



FIFTH ANNUAL BANQUET OF L. U. NO. B-1098, PAWTUCKET, R. I.

ing held at Auburn, N. Y., we had a party in celebration of the Brothers working in 1249's jurisdiction and the members of 1249, giving our business manager, E. J. Peck, a Dodge car. The Eagles' club of Auburn donated their rooms for the meeting and the good ladies of their auxiliary served a lunch following the meeting. An orchestra played all evening and everyone enjoyed the music and dancing.

The members and Brothers wish to thank the Eagles and their ladies auxiliary for a very fine evening, and we hope to be able to go back some day and enjoy their hospitality once more.

The wives of the members were invited to the party and after a recess was called, were asked to join the members in their meeting. The presentation of the car was made to Business Manager Peck by Brother Kit Hill. Brother Peck gave a short speech, stating that if the members thought that much of him, he would try to prove how much he thought of them by giving his best to make Local 1249 bigger and better.

Representative John P. Daly also came through with a word of warning and wisdom, stating that everyone should save while there is plenty of work, so that they will be prepared when the slump comes.

The chairman of the car committee, Francis Brechue, spoke. Champ Howell, also on the committee, gave a short talk on how well a traveling man was taken care of in Local 1249.

President William Gilbert then asked for adjournment of the meeting so everyone could return to the party.

There are still a number of Brothers here from out of state, although they are beginning to thin out due to the cold weather.

E. R. PECK,
Press Secretary.

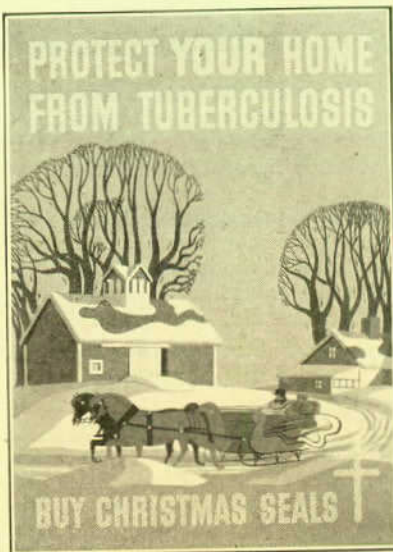
L. U. NO. B-1262, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Editor:

Pride is an excellent attribute which is an inherent quality and rightfully belongs to everyone. Pride in our families, in our country and in our work are part of the necessary virtues which tend to make our lives complete, in this the democratic country in which we live.

In this month of October, 1942 we are doubly honored and rightfully proud as we, the members of Local Union B-1262, and employees of Simplex Wire and Cable Company, have had the distinctive honor of having earned the Army and Navy "E" pin for excellency in war production equipment. The accompanying flag of the Army and Navy is now flying high and waving in the air, over our plant, warning the Axis powers that we are working to the utmost in labor and energy to defeat the very creed of their existence, and their diabolic efforts to crush mankind by their ruthlessness. They intend destruction and death to all who dare oppose their inhuman dogmas, to conquer the world and obliterate Christianity and democracy. We must pray to God every moment that we can avail ourselves of, to have the necessary energy, resourcefulness and ability to defeat them, the robots of destruction, who threaten our very existence.

It is tearing at the very heartstrings of life to see our loved ones marching off so gallantly perhaps to death and destruction, but it is a necessary evil and duty and in times to come their very efforts and lives will be a monument for our future generations to build their lives upon. We know definitely their efforts will not be in vain. They and we can win this war and we will win it, not by wasted effort and time, but by applying ourselves to utilize every moment



and hour in our all-out effort to overcome the Axis and their partners in crime.

At our ceremony held in our auditorium on October 5, 1942 at 3:45 p. m. the master of ceremonies was the Honorable John H. Corcoran, mayor, City of Cambridge, who spoke upon the honor that we have brought to our city by our untiring efforts in earning the Army and Navy "E" pin and our excellent cooperation between labor and management.

Next on the program was the raising of the flag by the Simplex color guard.

Presentation of the award was made by Commander Lewis R. Strauss, representing the Under Secretary of the Navy, to the President of Simplex Wire and Cable Company, Everett Morss.

Presentation of "E" pins was made by Major Richard D. Wilhite to representatives of Simplex employees, with acceptance on behalf of employees by Earl Harrigan, president of L. U. No. B-1262.

Singing of "America" ended the program. Honored guests were: Captain John J. Hyland, inspector of naval material; Colonel John B. Atkinson, City Manager of Cambridge; John J. Regan, vice president of I. B. E. W.; Walter J. Kenefick, international representative, I. B. E. W.

JOHN T. FITZGERALD,
Press Secretary.

CONSUMERS COOPERATION

(Continued from page 534)

States had told him they doubted the co-operatives could succeed here because of the "efficiency" of chain stores and other distributors.

"I've investigated your chain stores and your department stores and I can tell you they are not as efficient as are our co-operatives. You are not getting the value for your dollar that the members of our co-operatives are getting at home. I have great faith in the people. I know there is just as much of brains among the working classes as there are among the idle rich and the so-called captains of industry. And more than that, you have fine cooperative organizations right here in the United States, more than 3,000 retail co-operatives, more than 20 great whole-

sale cooperatives, cooperatives that own refineries now and canneries and flour mills and which are owned by some 8,000,000 of your people. They are more efficient than the chain stores and the great industries you have looked up to and they are proving they are more efficient."

But the hateful ogre of war is what claims Beaton's great interest. Invariably, his talk leads around to the war and the prevention of future wars.

"We cannot stand another war," he said. "Make no mistake about it, another war and civilization will crumble. France suffered so much from the last war she was not prepared to fight again. We know we are suffering now from the last war. Our fine young men, thousands of them, were lost in the last war. This kind of thing cannot go on and must not go on."

APPRENTICESHIP STANDARDS

(Continued from page 544)

including construction, installation and maintenance.

REGULAR CLASSROOM HOURS

To supplement the practical experience above mentioned, each apprentice is enrolled in an approved school and must attend classes in related instruction regularly, twice each week for two hours, or from a minimum of 144 hours per each year of his apprenticeship.

An examination is given by the Texarkana Joint Electrical Committee before each period of advancement. In these examinations consideration is given to the school attendance, progress and daily employment records of the apprentices.

The apprentice and his parent or guardian sign an agreement which is also signed by the employer and approved by the Texarkana Joint Electrical Apprenticeship Committee and registered with the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship. Upon the successful completion of the apprenticeship by the apprentice under these standards, and having passed the required examination, the Texarkana Joint Electrical Apprenticeship Committee recommends that the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship issue a "Certificate of Completion of Apprenticeship," and they affix their signatures thereto.

Every detail in the correct education of an apprentice and his relation to his employer, his union and his fellow workers seems to have been carefully worked out. It has been decided that the ratio of apprentices to journeymen shall be one to five. The apprenticeship standards are carefully planned so as to conform with the trade rules of Local Union No. 386.

On September 5, 1942, Thomas E. Moran, Assistant Chief of Apprenticeship, affixed his signature to the Texarkana standards, thus putting the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship stamp of approval on them.

Indeed L. U. No. 386 has taken a precedent step in the right direction. As a pioneer in setting up standards for linemen, L. U. 386 has blazed the trail and it is hoped that others of our locals will follow its example and build a sturdy educational and productive system that will help us win the war and provide an efficiency, skill and security to rule the electrical domain when, after victory, comes the peace.



IN MEMORIAM



Arthur Fowler, L. U. No. 259

Initiated December 13, 1915

With the deepest of sorrow we, the members of L. U. 259, record the passing of our Brother, Arthur Fowler; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our most sincere sympathy, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

R. W. CANNEY,
A. PARTHUM,
F. C. RUSSELL,

Committee

Salem, Mass.

A. Helgesson, L. U. No. B-125

Initiated September 4, 1917

The passing onward of Brother Adolph Helgesson has brought to the membership of L. U. B-125 a sense of real and personal sorrow. A member of long standing, always interested and active in local union affairs until approaching age limited his activities, his wise counsel and thoughtful consideration made him an influence for progress and good unionism. Being one of the most skillful and highly respected journeymen with the company for whom he worked, his fellow employees ever found in him a mentor and an inspiration.

Words seem too weak to express to his loved ones the depth of sympathy which we feel, and we would extend to them that heartfelt hand clasp which speaks of a sorrow mutually shared.

We shall drape the charter of L. U. B-125 for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Helgesson, and shall inscribe a copy of this tribute upon the minutes of this meeting. Copies shall also be sent to his bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

C. O. MERRILL,
O. J. HARRINGTON,
T. C. GORRIE,

Committee

Portland, Oreg.

Richard Condon, L. U. No. 459

Initiated February 1, 1934

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 459, record the passing of our esteemed member, Brother Richard Condon; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory, that we as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Brother, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 459, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 459 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother.

EARL BECK,
BRUCE LAPE,
THOMAS SISK,

Committee

Johnstown, Pa.

Hartman E. Hansen, L. U. No. 110

Reinitiated February 9, 1942

It is with a sincere feeling of sadness and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 110, record the untimely passing of our true and loyal Brother, Hartman Hansen, who was called from us on October 4, 1942.

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to his family and friends and to extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family, and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory.

GEORGE DEMPSEY,
E. LAWRENCE DUFFY,
JOHN HOY,

Committee

St. Paul, Minn.

John G. Gunthisberger, L. U. No. 695

Reinitiated August 4, 1927

John G. Gunthisberger was initiated August 4, 1927, and departed this life July 31, 1942. It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 695, record the passing of our member, Brother Gunthisberger. He was a true and loyal member of union labor.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication, and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

LUTHER HALL,
TED PASEK,
DEWEY COSS,

Committee

St. Joseph, Mo.

Frank Brandenburg, L. U. No. B-160

Reinitiated February 13, 1937

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-160, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Frank Brandenburg, who died on September 22, 1942; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

G. P. PHILLIPS,

Press Secretary

Minneapolis, Minn.

William E. Rogers, L. U. No. 459

Initiated February 1, 1934

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 459, record the passing of our esteemed member, Brother William E. Rogers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Brother; that a copy be spread upon the minutes of the L. U. No. 459, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 459 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother.

EARL BECK,
BRUCE LAPE,
THOMAS O. SISK,

Committee

Johnstown, Pa.

Roy Lee McDaniel, L. U. No. 479

Initiated June 21, 1934

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 479, record the passing of Brother Roy Lee McDaniel.

Whereas L. U. No. 479 has lost in the passing of Brother McDaniel, a former financial secretary, a true and devoted member, a loyal friend most highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, and that a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 479, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory.

FLOYD NALL,
W. A. DOMINQUE,
O. W. LATIL,

Committee

Beaumont, Texas.

Harry Young, L. U. No. B-124

Initiated November 2, 1939

The sudden and untimely death of our Brother, Harry Young, has cast a shadow over all the members of our local union. We extend to his wife and family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

JOE McDONALD,
JOHN BERTRAM,
ALTON SCHIEMANN,

Committee

Kansas City, Mo.

Dennis Brown, L. U. No. B-1031

Initiated August 2, 1937

With a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. B-1031, record the death on October 2, 1942, of our departed friend and Brother, Dennis Brown; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of our Brother in this time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

COLLIS DAVIS,

Recording Secretary

Chicago, Ill.

William Block, L. U. No. 494

Initiated January 26, 1939

The members of L. U. No. 494 are of one thought as they express their deep sorrow and regret with the passing of their Brother and friend, William Block;

Whereas the sudden death of Brother Block has left a void in those friends who knew and felt his kindness and ever-cheerful manner; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,
EMIL BROETLER,
ARDEN FENSEL,
GEORGE SPATH,
JOHN BERST,
GEORGE KAISER,

Committee

Milwaukee, Wis.

Arthur T. H. Klegin, L. U. No. 110

Reinitiated August 1, 1933

It is with a sincere feeling of sadness and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 110, record the untimely passing of our true and loyal Brother, Arthur Klegin, who was called from us on September 28, 1942.

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to his family and friends and to extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family, and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory.

GEORGE DEMPSEY,
E. LAWRENCE DUFFY,
JOHN HOY,

Committee

St. Paul, Minn.

John D. McGrew, L. U. No. B-763

Initiated September 2, 1936

Whereas our Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to take from our midst, on September 19, 1942, our esteemed and worthy Brother, John D. McGrew;

Whereas L. U. No. B-763 has lost in the passing of Brother McGrew a true and devoted member, a loyal friend most highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, and that a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. B-763, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory.

MARTIN W. NELSON,

President

Omaha, Nebr.

Paul LaPlante, L. U. No. B-1098*Initiated September 29, 1937*

It is with sadness that we, the members of L. U. No. B-1098, record the passing of our late Brother, Paul LaPlante; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to the loved ones and friends left behind, and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of Paul LaPlante.

WILLIAM BATTISON,
Pawtucket, R. I. Financial Secretary

Ernest P. Harpel, L. U. No. B-667*Initiated May 29, 1937*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of L. U. No. B-667 mourn the untimely death of our Brother, Ernest P. Harpel, a charter member of our local; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

E. A. MCGILL,
BYRON M. DRAKE,
H. E. HILMS,

Pueblo, Colo. Committee

David Kema Kaleikini, L. U. No. B-1260*Initiated July 6, 1942*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-1260, record the passing of our Brother David Kema Kaleikini.

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

WILLIAM JACINTH,
Honolulu, T. H. Recording Secretary

W. C. Stevens, L. U. No. 156*Initiated August 8, 1938*

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 156, record the passing of our friend and Brother, W. C. Stevens; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape the charter for a period of 30 days, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to his family, to the Journal for publication, and a copy entered into the minutes of our local union.

J. C. MCKOWN,
BILL CALDWELL,
Fort Worth, Texas. Committee

Thomas A. Ritchey, L. U. No. 386*Initiated May 2, 1941, in L. U. No. 585*

With deepest sorrow, we, the members of L. U. No. 386, deeply regret the passing of Brother Thomas A. Ritchey; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be spread on our minutes, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

T. C. SPENCE,
B. W. HARGIS,
N. C. NUNNINGHAM,
Texarkana, Ark.-Texas. Committee

Jack H. Housh, L. U. No. 1155*Initiated March 1, 1940*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1155, record the passing of Brother Jack H. Housh, who was killed on the job September 30, 1942.

L. U. No. 1155 members who knew him will remember him as a fine friend and a loyal member of this local.

H. C. BREWERS,
Willmar, Minn. Recording Secretary

M. A. Wachtler, L. U. No. B-160*Reinitiated August 15, 1940*

With great sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. B-160, record the death of Brother M. A. Wachtler, who died September 30, 1942.

Whereas it is our desire to pay just tribute to his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his family; that the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators for publication; a copy be mailed to his family, and a copy be duly recorded on the minutes of this local union; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory.

G. P. PHILLIPS,
Minneapolis, Minn. Press Secretary

K. I. Williams, L. U. No. B-84*Initiated November 20, 1924*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-84, pay our last respects to the memory of Brother K. I. Williams, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst.

We extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy in their loss; be it

Resolved, That at our next meeting we stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory. And that a copy of this resolution be written in the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

We shall drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Williams.

S. C. MANN,
J. A. WADE,
L. C. FORDHAM,
Atlanta, Ga. Committee

R. B. Hickey, L. U. No. 466*Reinitiated December 1, 1935, in L. U. No. 570*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 466, pay tribute of respect to the memory of Brother R. B. Hickey, and his long association and his agreeable personality, have served to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship, and we assure his loved ones that we, in no small measure, share their grief. Our sympathy we extend to them in a mutual loss; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his sorrowing family, a copy be spread on the records of our local union, and a copy be forwarded to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days.

R. B. SMITH,
M. P. GEENE,
J. R. MILLER,
Charleston, W. Va. Committee

Byron F. Keel, L. U. No. 531*Initiated May 1, 1942*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 531, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Byron F. Keel; and, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 531, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

J. L. McGRATH,
PHIL CALAHAN,
W. S. YOUNG,
Michigan City, Ind. Committee

William S. Follard, L. U. No. B-130*Initiated December 3, 1914, in L. U. No. 465*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-130, record the passing of Brother William S. Follard, whose death occurred on October 9, 1942; and

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy—therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

S. G. DOBSON, SR.,
H. C. FISHER,
L. J. ISLEY,
New Orleans, La. Committee

David Simmons, L. U. No. B-1098*Initiated February 3, 1940*

It is with sadness that we, the members of L. U. No. B-1098, record the passing of our late Brother, David Simmons; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to the loved ones and friends left behind, and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the local union, and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of David Simmons.

WILLIAM BATTISON,
Pawtucket, R. I. Financial Secretary

H. W. Yake, L. U. No. 8*Initiated June 21, 1941*

With deepest sorrow we, the members of L. U. No. 8, regret the passing of Brother Yake; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

LEO J. MAHONEY,
H. DEHRING,
A. LANG,
Toledo, Ohio. Committee

William L. Dunlap, L. U. No. B-569*Initiated May 14, 1942*

It is with the deepest regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-569, record the passing of our late Brother, William L. Dunlap; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand for one minute in silence; that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Journal for publication.

W. S. RAINEY,
RALPH SHEROD,
ACE JOHNSON,
San Diego, Calif. Committee

Thomas Brown, L. U. No. B-9*Initiated June 6, 1911, in L. U. No. 49*

Whereas God, in His divine providence, has called from his earthly labors our esteemed Brother, Thomas Brown; and

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of L. U. No. B-9 offer a tribute to the memory of our departed Brother; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of this local union and the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is hereby extended to his bereaved family.

CHARLES J. CONLEY,
WILLIAM WALLACE,
HARRY SLATER,
Chicago, Ill. Committee

Claude L. Beers, L. U. No. 666*Initiated August 7, 1942*

Whereas the Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Claude L. Beers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

CHARLES H. FINCHAM,
Richmond, Va. President

Eric Snelling, L. U. No. B-105*Initiated June 13, 1941*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that members of L. U. No. B-105 mourn the untimely death of our Brother, Eric Snelling; therefore be it

Resolved, That we in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

J. D. HARRISON,
Hamilton, Ontario. Recording Secretary

Ramie A. Byers, L. U. No. 995

Initiated March 25, 1942

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to take unto himself our dearly beloved Brother, Ramie A. Byers, and left an unfillable void in our midst; and

Whereas Brother Byers has been a true and loyal member of this local union from the day of his initiation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days in his remembrance; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, a copy spread on the minutes of the local, and the original sent to the family of our beloved Brother.

M. R. POLLARD,

S. J. BABIN,

C. S. GREELY,

Baton Rouge, La.

Committee

H. E. Pace, L. U. No. 666

Initiated August 7, 1936

We, the members of L. U. No. 666, with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the untimely passing of our true and loyal Brother, H. E. Pace, who was called from us.

Whereas we wish to extend to the bereaved family of our departed Brother our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local meeting, a copy sent to the family, and a copy sent to the Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

CHARLES H. FINCHAM,

Richmond, Va.

President

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM OCTOBER 1 TO OCTOBER 31, 1942

L. U.	Name	Amount
3	Stephen Medal	\$1,000.00
156	W. C. Stephens	825.00
9	W. F. Olvey	825.00
I.O. (134)	Alfred Peterson	1,000.00
763	J. D. McGrew	1,000.00
52	L. Winckler	825.00
549	H. W. Clark	1,000.00
388	J. H. Lind	825.00
I.O. (6)	W. C. Ross	1,000.00
398	Simon Jones	1,000.00
134	Wm. Heathman	1,000.00
867	W. K. Stradtman	1,000.00
574	G. L. Clark	1,000.00
451	S. L. Stephens	475.00
I.O. (413)	E. W. Porter	1,000.00
650	K. L. Peterson	1,000.00
58	W. R. Wait	1,000.00
I.O. (52)	J. J. Gilligan, Jr.	300.00
662	O. Vardaman	475.00
309	F. M. Egan	1,000.00
459	W. E. Rogers	1,000.00
110	A. T. H. Klegin	1,000.00
466	R. B. Hickey	1,000.00
1204	W. D. Dewey	300.00
494	A. J. Forsti	1,000.00
723	W. M. Hargrave	475.00
377	W. P. Pettipas	475.00
104	A. D. Hayle	1,000.00
I.O. (125)	A. Helgesson	1,000.00
840	J. L. Parmelee	1,000.00
I.O. (247)	C. Schoonmaker	1,000.00
386	Thos. A. Ritchey	300.00
3	W. H. Blank	300.00
160	M. A. Wachtler	475.00
39	L. G. Brown	475.00
591	R. A. Strong	1,000.00
35	W. R. Richter	825.00
3	D. P. Munro	650.00
40	J. H. Deeney, Jr.	825.00
1172	E. L. Harrington	300.00
245	H. H. Pick	1,000.00
163	D. Prete	825.00
494	W. E. Block	650.00
9	G. H. Hightower	1,000.00
245	O. L. Grunst	1,000.00
459	R. P. Condon	1,000.00
130	W. S. Falliard	1,000.00
18	W. E. Boyett	475.00
454	A. F. Bauer	1,000.00
259	A. S. Fowler	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
949	W. S. Simons	1,000.00
902	David Hayford	1,000.00
I.O. (103)	B. F. Quinlan	1,000.00
667	E. P. Harpel	1,000.00
18	W. W. Fraley	475.00
77	S. T. Lund	475.00
77	M. Blair	1,000.00
77	F. G. Brix	1,000.00
505	A. J. Sherman	300.00
734	J. M. Breedlove	1,000.00
412	G. G. McClung	300.00
I.O. (134)	J. P. Upington	1,000.00
I.O. (910)	L. N. Von Rapp	1,000.00
1024	J. R. Mills	650.00
9	Thos. Brown	1,000.00
I.O. (68)	C. E. Pillers	1,000.00
500	W. W. Meyer	1,000.00
446	H. L. Bracey	150.00
160	Frank Brandenburg	150.00
213	Albert L. Bogart	1,000.00

\$56,400.00

KAISER YARDS

(Continued from page 533)

prises. For example, Portland University and Reed College feature courses for shipyard workers. These classes are special classes of utmost practicality and placed at periods of the day and night best suited to working schedules of the men. All the yards have complete radio facilities and public address facilities for announcements and also for air raid control.

A snappy publication called "The Bo's'n's Whistle" helps to create morale among the workers. This is the usual house organ type with the added salt of sincerity. Here is a paragraph or two concerning women electrical workers:

"Journeyman Electrician. Mrs. Ann Bruce is the first lady in Oregon to receive a journeyman electrician's card. Mrs. Bruce has been around since she left Bellingham, Wash., Normal School in 1926. Alaska, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Baltimore—at various types of work. Following courses in Aviation Sheet Metal and Marine Wiring, she came to Oregon Ship on her birthday, April 30, 1942. Mrs. Bruce lives in Portland with her invalid husband and a 6-year-old daughter. Does she like her job? 'I've never worked with a finer bunch of men and have never done anything in all my life that I like so well.'

"Electrical Shop. From lingerie buyer in a smart fashion shop to stock room work at Oregon's electrical shop is the transition story of Helen Peck. Mrs. Peck felt very much like a pioneer three months ago when she began work and found herself the only woman in the electrical department, but now her boss says he'd like to have other women workers like her. Mother of a 15-year-old girl, Rhoda, Mrs. Peck plans to find time in a busy life to attend night school in order to fit herself for some other needed job when the war is won."

COMPLEX, UNIFIED SYSTEM

The Kaiser Company tries to keep its working force fully informed, not only of the far-flung goals to win the war but as to the full production system of which they are only minor parts. They do not want the workers to work blind. They want them to know, in a general way at

least, the whole marvelous system of production. Management is constantly simplifying processes and reducing the number of men needed on departmental jobs so that these men can be left free to do specialized tasks.

From newspapers the general public sometimes receives the impression that you see ships moving off the ways as you see automobiles moving off the assembly line. This, of course, is not true, though the Kaiser shipyards have done a miracle job. A three-hour visit to the yard does not give the impression of ships pouring off ways one after another. You see interested, serious-minded workers giving themselves fully to their task, but not working with feverish impatience.

Finished work and equipment go via railroad spurs to the mast assembly area serving the outfitting dock. Riding the flatcars are lifeboats, ventilators, anchor chains and other mill-finished equipment.

The bulk of the Assembly Building prefabrication production goes to the storage areas at the head of shipways—also known as pre-erection assembly areas—where they are stored until needed on the hulls. Employed in their transportation are four 16-wheel Beall flat-bed trailers, a fleet of trailer trucks and Hysters, and a rail spur. Other transportation facilities used in this mass hauling of heavy material (up to 54 tons) are Assembly Building bridge cranes and a Whirley crane operating along the entire length of the Assembly Building.

Eleven areas directly at the head of each shipway have replaced the old assembly platforms. Each of these areas is 75 feet wide and 300 feet long. Certain ones are used for prefabrication, in addition to providing storage facilities. Areas 2, 5, 8 and 11 prefabricate complete sections of shell plate up to finished sizes of 50 feet by 25 feet. Area 1 prefabricates gratings and cylinder platforms for the engine room.

Areas 7 and 11 prefabricate deck house sections from smaller sections finished in the Assembly Building.

Area 11 prefabricates boiler and engine casings. Area 7 prefabricates toilets and showers, ship's office, officers' showers, battery room, captain's quarters. The two areas, 7 and 11, take care of all superstructure assembly except sides and miscellaneous outer sections. Area 4 takes care of degaussing and bulwarks (straight pieces only).

The pre-erection assembly area employs 200 men on three shifts. This replaces 2,500 men who formerly worked on the assembly platform. Most of these men are now employed in the assembly building on specialized jobs, but not only has the pre-erection assembly area given men more working space but actually enables the yard to employ more men efficiently. Another great advantage is the saving of time in delivering materials to ships, since it is planned to have more than one section available either in the pre-erection assembly area or in the transportation storage near the assembly building.

The Kaiser shipyards have captured the imagination of the whole country. They have done this simply because they have taken the simple principle of mass production and applied it to a field where Americans thought it never could be applied. But it is more than this. It establishes a new type of industrial relations where workers are made a part of the actual effort and are given a sense of the industrial community where they have a duly dignified and respected position.

Cooperating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and cooperation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following are new:

ARCHITECTURAL BRONZE STUDIO, INC.,
St. Louis, Mo.

COIL ENGINEERING AND MFG. CO.,
Roanoke, Ind.
NATIONAL BATTERY CO., East Point, Ga.

SECO-LITE MFG CO., 2619 Chouteau, St.
Louis, Mo.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Conduit and Fittings

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 790
Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport,
Conn.
COHOES ROLLING MILL CO., Cohoes, N. Y.
CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th
St., Chicago, Ill.
ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.
GARLAND MFG. CO., 3093 Grant Bldg., Pitts-
burgh, Pa.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353
Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP.,
Ambridge, Pa.
NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna,
Pa.
SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon
St., Chicago, Ill.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.
THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Eliza-
beth, N. J.
TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Mounds-
ville, W. Va.
WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.
WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

Switchboards, Panel Boards and Enclosed Switches

ADAM ELECTRIC CO., FRANK, St. Louis,
Mo.
AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP.,
Minerva, Ohio.
AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 41 E. 11th St.,
New York City.
BRENN ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chi-
cago, Ill.
BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610
Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S.
Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.
CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY,
Cleveland, Ohio.
COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300
Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.
COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP.,
45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake
St., Chicago, Ill.
ELECTRIC SERVICE CONTROL, INC.,
"ESCO", Newark, N. J.
ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S.
Throop St., Chicago, Ill.
EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
ERICKSON REUBEN A., 3645 Elston Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.
FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 50
Paris St., Newark, N. J.
FRIEDMAN CO., I. T., 53 Mercer St., New
York City.
GERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., GUS, 17 N. Des
Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand
Ave., Chicago, Ill.
INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND RADIO
MFG. CORP., 67 Broad St., New York City.
LAGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland,
Ohio.
LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland,
Ohio.
LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17
E. 40th St., New York City.
MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton
Ave., Chicago, Ill.
MANYPENNY, J. P., Philadelphia, Pa.
MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 371 N. Des
Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48
Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.
PENN ELECTRIC SWITCH CO., Goshen, Ind.
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia,
Pa.

PETERSON & CO., C. J., 1322 Elston Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.
POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th
St., Cleveland, Ohio.
PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., THE,
1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs
Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll
St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SWITCHBOARD APPARATUS CO., 417 S.
Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.
WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC.,
Covington, Ky.
WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., WILLIAM,
St. Louis, Mo.

Electric Signal Apparatus, Telephones and Telephone Supplies

ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St.,
New York City.
AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC.,
422 East 53rd St., New York City.
AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van
Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
BURKAW ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 105 East 29th
St., New York City.
DOSSERT ELECTRIC CONNECTORS, 242
West 41st St., New York City.
LOEFFLER, INC., L. J., 351-3 West 41st St.,
New York City.
MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABO-
RATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.
SCHWARZE ELECTRIC CO., Adrian, Mich.

Outlet Boxes

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 790
Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Phila-
delphia, Pa.
ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N.
28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353
Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.
KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO.,
1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP.,
Ambridge, Pa.
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia,
Pa.
STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N.
13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg,
W. Va.

Wire, Cable and Conduit

ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146
Coit St., Irvington, N. J.
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-
on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion,
Ind.
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Paw-
tucket, R. I.
CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth
Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.
COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket
and Central Falls, R. I.
COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC CO., 45-45
30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.
CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE
CO., Trenton, N. J.
EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO.,
Conshohocken, Pa.
EASTERN TUBE & TOOL CO., 594 Johnson
Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne,
N. J.
GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Paw-
tucket, R. I.

GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Perth
Amboy, N. J.
HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers,
N. Y.
HATFIELD WIRE AND CABLE CO., Hillside,
N. J.
HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS, DI-
VISION of the OKONITE COMPANY,
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N.
Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP.,
Ambridge, Pa.
PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION,
Jonesboro, Ind.
PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC.,
58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.
TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC.,
Moundsville, W. Va.
TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., New
Brunswick, N. J.
WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.

Lighting Fixtures and Light- ing Equipment

ACME LAMP & FIXTURE WORKS, INC., 497
E. Houston St., New York City.
AETNA FLUORESCENT LTG. FIXTURE CO.,
476 Broome St., New York City.
AINSWORTH LIGHTING, INC., 239 E. 44th
St., New York City.
ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
AMERICAN FLUORESCENT EQUIPMENT
CO., INC., 919 N. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.
AMERICAN LIGHTING CORPORATION, 2080
E. Castor Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
AMERICAN LIGHTING CO., St. Louis, Mo.
A-RAY MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY
CORP., 3107 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
ARCHITECTURAL BRONZE STUDIO, INC.,
St. Louis, Mo.
ART CRAFT FLUORESCENT CORP., 132
Bleecker St., New York City.
ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia,
Pa.
ART METAL MFG. CO., INC., 3110 Park Ave.,
St. Louis, Mo.
ATLANTIS STEEL CORP., 116 Troutman St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
ATLANTA FIXTURE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
B. & B. NEON DISPLAY CO., 372 Broome St.,
New York City.
BALDINGER & SONS, INC., LOUIS, 59 Har-
rison Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BELL, B. B., 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles,
Calif.
BELLOVIN LAMP WORKS, 413 West Broad-
way, New York City.
BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chi-
cago, Ill.
BENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Kansas City, Mo.
BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los
Angeles, Calif.
BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 131 Mid-
dleton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BRIGHTLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 1027
Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BUTLER-KOMAUS OF METCO PRODUCTS,
INC., 2833 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
BUTT-SHORE LTG. FIXTURE CO., INC., 224
Centre St., New York City.
CAESAR MFG. CO., 480 Lexington Ave., New
York City.
CALDWELL & CO., INC., EDW. F., 105 Van-
deveer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. & 43rd Ave.,
Long Island City, N. Y.
CENTRE LTG. FIX. MFG. CO., 97 E. Houston
St., New York City.
CHATHAM METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO.,
134 Mott St., New York City.
CITY METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO., 257 W.
17th St., New York City.
CLAUDE E. CANNING, 1809 Webster Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

CLINTON METAL MFG. CO., 49 Elizabeth St., New York City.
CLOUGH CO., ARTHUR, 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
COLE CO., INC., C. W., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR CO., 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
CORONA ART STUDIOS, 104-24 43rd Ave., Corona, L. I.
CORONA CORP., 346 Claremont Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
CURTIS LIGHTING, INC., 6135 West 65th St., Chicago, Ill.
DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.
ELECTRIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA, 222 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
ELTEE MFG. CO., 182 Grand St., New York City.
ENDER MFG. CO., 260 West St., New York City.
FINVER, IRVING, 204 E. 27th St., New York City.
FRANKFORD LTG. FIXTURE MFRS., Philadelphia, Pa.
FRINK CORP.—STERLING BRONZE, 27-01 Bridge Plaza N, Long Island City, N. Y.
GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.
GLOBE LTG. FIX. MFG. CO., 397 7th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GOLDBERG, JACK, 55 Chrystie St., New York City.
GOTHAM LIGHTING CORP., 26 East 13th St., New York City.
GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave., N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.
GRUBER BROS., 72 Spring St., New York City.
HALCOLITE CO., INC., 68 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
HARVEY MANUFACTURING CO., FORD, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
HOFFMAN DRYER CO., LTD., 214 E. 34th St., New York City.
HORLBECK METAL CRAFTS, INC., 2100 Kerrigan Ave., Union City, N. J.
HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
HUDSON LTG. FIX. CO., INC., 180 Grand St., New York City.
HY-LITE CORP., 45 L St., Boston, Mass.
ILLINOIS FLUORESCENTS, 2949 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
IMPERIAL LIGHTING PRODUCTS CO., Greensburg, Pa.
INDUSTRIAL DAY-LITE CORP., St. Louis, Mo.
JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.
JOLECO FLUORESCENT FIXTURE CORP., 2313-15 Baldwin St., St. Louis, Mo.
KENT METAL MFG. CO., 490 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
KIRLIN COMPANY, THE, 3435 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
KLEGL BROS., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.
KRAMER ENG. CO., 2315 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
KUPFERBERG LTG. FIX. CO., 131 Bowery, New York City.
LEADER LAMP CO., 79 Crosby St., New York City.
LEVOLITE CO., INC., 176 Grand St., New York City.
LIGHT CONTROL CO., 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.
LIGHTOLIER CO., 11 E. 36th St., New York City.
LINCOLN MANUFACTURING CO., 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.
LITECONTROL CORP., 104 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.
LOUMAC MFG. CO., 105 Wooster St., New York City.
LUMINAIRE CO., THE, 2206 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
MAJESTIC METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO., 61 Navy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
MARINE METAL SPINNING CO., 1950 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
MARTIN-GIBSON LIGHT & TILE CORP., Detroit, Mich.
McFADDEN LIGHTING CO., 1710 Madison St., St. Louis, Mo.
McLEOD, WARD & CO., INC., Poplar Ave., Little Ferry, N. J.

McPHILBEN MFG. CO., INC., 102 Wooster St., New York City.
MELOLITE CORP., 104-14 S. 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
METALCRAFT, INC., 1009 South 8th St., St. Joseph, Mo.
METALCRAFT PRODUCTS CO., 139-143 N. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
METALLIC ARTS CO., 80 State St., Cambridge, Mass.
METROLITE MFG. CO., 655 E. Fordham Rd., Bronx, N. Y.
MODERN LIGHTS CO., St. Louis, Mo.
MOE-BRIDGES, and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 1415 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.
MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.
MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
NATIONAL FLUORESCENT CORP., 169 Wooster St., New York City.
NATIONAL LIGHTING SUPPLY CO., 841 6th Ave., New York City.
NELSON TOMBACHER CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
NU-LITE MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.
OLESEN, OTTO K., 1560 Vine St., Hollywood, Calif.
ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.
PEERLESS ELEC. MDSE. CO., 138 Bowery, New York City.
PEERLESS LAMP WORKS, 600 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
PEERLESS NEON, 1903 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
PERLA, INC., HERMAN, 176 Worth St., New York City.
PETTINGELL-ANDREWS CO., 378 Stuart St., Boston, Mass.
PICKWICK METALCRAFT CORP., 489 Broome St., New York City.
PITTSBURGH REFLECTOR CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
PURITAN LTG. FIX. CO., 23 Boerum St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
QUALITY BENT GLASS CORP., 55 Chrystie St., New York City.
R & R LTG. PROD., INC., 217 Centre St., New York City.
RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.
RADIANT LTG. FIX. CO., 95 Morton St., New York City.
RAMBUSCH DECORATING CO., 332 E. 48th St., New York City.
RICHMAN LIGHTING CO., 96 Prince St., New York City.
RICHTER METALCRAFT CORP., 129 Grand St., New York City.
ROMAN ARTS CO., INC., St. Louis, Mo.
ROYAL FLUORESCENT CO., Trenton, N. J.
RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 W. 14th St., New York City.
SCHAFER CO., MAX., Stagg & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SECO-LITE MFG. CO., 2619 Chouteau, St. Louis, Mo.
SIGOLOFF BROS. ELEC. FIXTURE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
SIMES CO., INC., 22 W. 15th St., New York City.
SMOOT-HOLMAN CO., 320 N. Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, Calif.
SOLAR LIGHT CO., 718 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
SOLAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 444 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
SPEAR LTG. FIX. CO., 61 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SPILLITE, INC., New Brunswick, N. J.
STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
STERLART FIXTURE CO., INC., 476 Broome St., New York City.
STRICKLEY-STEIN-GERARD, 2404 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
TEEL LIGHTING FIXTURE & SUPPLY CO., St. Louis, Mo.
TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.
VOIGHT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.
WAGNER MFG. CO., CHARLES, 133 Middleton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WAGNER-WOODRUFF CO., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.
WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., F. W., Vermillion, Ohio.
WALTER & SONS, G. E., 32 E. 57th St., New York City.
WINSTON & CO., INC., CHAS. J., 2 West 47th St., New York City.
WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
WITTELLITE COMPANY, Closter, N. J.
WOLFERS, HENRY L., 603 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

Coin-Operated Machines

BUCKLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
BUCKLEY MUSIC SYSTEM, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO COIN MACHINE CO., 1725 W. Diversey Ave., Chicago, Ill.
LION MANUFACTURING CORP., "Bally," 2640 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Luminous Tube Transformers

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.
NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.
RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

Electrical Portable Lamps, Lamp Shades and Electrical Novelties Division

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 W. 26th St., New York City.
ABBEY, INC., ROBERT, 3 W. 29th St., New York City.
ABELS WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 23 E. 26th St., New York City.
ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 W. 24th St., New York City.
AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 32 W. 21st St., New York City.
ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 22 W. 19th St., New York City.
ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 999 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Avenue, New York City.
ATLAS APPLIANCE CORP., 20 Grand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIOS, INC., 3 W. 19th St., New York City.
BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOV. CO., 294 E. 137th St., New York City.
BECK, A., 27 W. 24th St., New York City.
BENNETT, INC., J., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 W. 26th St., New York City.
BLUM & CO., MICHAEL, 13 W. 28th St., New York City.
CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 122 W. 26th St., New York City.
CICERO & CO., 48 W. 25th St., New York City.
CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 136 W. 21st St., New York City.
COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 E. 21st St., New York City.
CORONET METAL CRAFTSMAN, 35 E. 21st St., New York City.
DACOR CORP., 40 W. 27th St., New York City.
DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 W. 18th St., New York City.
DAVART, INC., 16 W. 32nd St., New York City.
DEAL ELEC. CO., INC., 338 Berry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 W. 25th St., New York City.
DORIS LAMPSHADE, INC., 116 E. 16th St., New York City.
EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 W. 32nd St., New York City.
ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIOS, 112 W. 18th St., New York City.
ELITE GLASS CO., INC., 111 W. 22nd St., New York City.
EXCELSIOR ART STUDIOS, 20 W. 27th St., New York City.
FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
GOLDBERG, INC., H., 23 E. 26th St., New York City.
GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.
GOODY LAMP CO., INC., 40 W. 27th St., New York City.
GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 142 E. 32nd St., New York City.
GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 W. 27th St., New York City.
HANSON CO., INC., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.
HIRSCH & CO., INC., J. B., 18 W. 20th St., New York City.
HORN & BROS., INC., MAX, 236 5th Ave., New York City.
HUNRATH, GERTRUDE, 20 W. 22nd St., New York City.
HY-ART LAMP & SHADE CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.
INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
INTERNATIONAL APPLIANCE CORP., 44 Division Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

IVON BEAR CO., 30 West 24th St., New York City.
 KEG-O-PRODUCTS CORP., 111 W. 19th St., New York City.
 KWON LEE CO., INC., 253 5th Ave., New York City.
 LAGIN CO., NATHAN, 51 W. 24th St., New York City.
 LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., 591 Broadway, New York City.
 LIGHTOLIER CO., 346 Claremont Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 LULIS CORP., 29 E. 22nd St., New York City.
 LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 W. 25th St., New York City.
 MAJESTIC IMPORTING CO., 133 West 24th St., New York City.
 MANSFIELD LAMP CO., 878 Broadway, New York City.
 METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 W. 54th St., New York City.
 MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 W. 24th St., New York City.
 MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 NELSON BEAD CO., 48 West 37th St., New York City.
 NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.
 ORTNER CO., S., 36 W. 24th St., New York City.
 ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PARCLITE CORP., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PAUL & CO., INC., EDWARD P., 43 W. 13th St., New York City.
 PHOENIX LAMP & SHADE CO., 876 Broadway, New York City.
 PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 E. 47th St., New York City.
 QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 23 E. 21st St., New York City.
 QUEEN LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 32 W. 24th St., New York City.
 QUOIZEL, INC., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.
 RAYMORE MANUFACTURING, 40 West 25th St., New York City.
 REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 20 W. 22nd St., New York City.
 RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 19 W. 24th St., New York City.
 ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L., 26 E. 18th St., New York City.
 ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.
 ROSS CO., INC., GEORGE, 6 W. 18th St., New York City.
 RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CO., 36 West 20th St., New York City.
 SADECK, CHARLES, 16 West 19th St., New York City.
 SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 W. 30th St., New York City.
 SALEM BROS., 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.
 SCHWARTZ CO., INC., L. J., 48 E. 21st St., New York City.
 SHELBERNE ELEC. CO., 46 W. 27th St., New York City.
 SILVRAY LTG., INC., Boundbrook, N. J.
 SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 7 W. 30th St., New York City.
 STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 W. 38th St., New York City.
 STERN ELEC. NOV. MFG. CO., 22 E. 20th St., New York City.
 SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 E. 28th St., New York City.
 TEBOR, INC., 45 W. 25th St., New York City.
 TROJAN NOV. CO., 24 W. 25th St., New York City.
 UNIQUE SILK LAMPSHADE CO., INC., 18 E. 18th St., New York City.
 VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.
 WHITE LAMPS, INC., 160 Buffalo Ave., Paterson, N. J.
 WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 39 W. 19th St., New York City.
 WABASH APPLIANCE CORP., BIRDSEYE ELECTRIC CORP., WABASH PHOTOLAMP CORP., INCANDESCENT LAMP CO., INC. (SUBSIDIARIES), 335 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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ANDERSON CO., C. J., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.
 HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

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 BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.
 UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

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NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

Refrigeration

CROSLY CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Radio Manufacturing

AIR KING PRODUCTS CO., INC., 1523-29 63rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 AMALGAMATED RADIO TELEVISION CORP., 476 Broadway, N. Y. C.
 AMERICAN RADIO HARDWARE CORP., 476 Broadway, New York City.
 AMERICAN STEEL PACKAGE CO., Defiance, Ohio.
 ANSLEY RADIO CORP., 21-10 49th Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
 AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.
 BOGEN CO., INC., DAVID, 633 Broadway, New York City.
 COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.
 CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.
 CROSLY CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 1501 Beard St., Detroit, Mich.
 ELECTROMATIC DISTRIBUTORS, INC., 88 University Place, New York, N. Y.
 FREED TRANSFORMER CO., 72 Spring St., New York, N. Y.
 GAROD RADIO CORP., 70 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
 HAMILTON RADIO MFG. CO., 142 West 26th St., New York City.
 INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.
 LANGEVIN CO., INC., 103 Lafayette St., New York City.
 MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.
 PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.
 RADIO CONDENSER COMPANY, Camden, N. J.
 RADIO ESSENTIALS, INC., 427 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 RADIO WIRE & TELEVISION, INC., 100 Sixth Ave., New York City.
 REGAL RADIO, 14 W. 17th St., New York City.
 REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.
 SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 2626 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
 TODD PRODUCTS CO., 179 Wooster St., New York City.
 TRAVLER KARENOLA RADIO & TELEVISION CORP., 1036 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
 U. S. TELEVISION MFG. CORP., 106 Seventh St., New York, N. Y.
 VARIABLE CONDENSER CORP., 63 Hope St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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 UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

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CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.
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 HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.
 KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., WILLIAM, 55 Vandam St., New York City.
 NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Cliff St., New York City.
 PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 West Broadway, New York City.
 SQUARE D COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis.
 ZENITH ELECTRIC CO., 152 W. Walton St., Chicago, Ill.

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ACCURATE ELECTRIC COMPANY, 2944 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
 ARTKRAFT SIGN CO., Lima, Ohio.
 BAJORR LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO., CARL, St. Louis, Mo.
 BALTIC METAL PRODUCTS, 505 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.
 BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 COIL ENGINEERING AND MFG. CO., Roanoke, Ind.
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
 DELTA ELECTRIC CO., Marion, Ind.
 ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., Stamford, Conn.
 HANSON - VAN WINKLE - MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.
 KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.
 LEECE NEVILLE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
 LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, C. H., 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.
 PATTERSON MFG. CO., Denison, Ohio.
 PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.
 PRESTO RECORDING CORP., 242 West 55th St., New York City.
 ROYAL ELECTRIC CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
 SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.
 SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.
 TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.
 TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.
 UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.

Catfish Have Nine Lives

By STANLEY E. HYDE

The picture is a photograph of one of the large water rheostats used as a test load on the Boulder Dam power plant generator units. When used it was lowered up and down into the spillway, or down stream end of the Colorado River.

The voltage, three-phase, was about 14,500 volts.

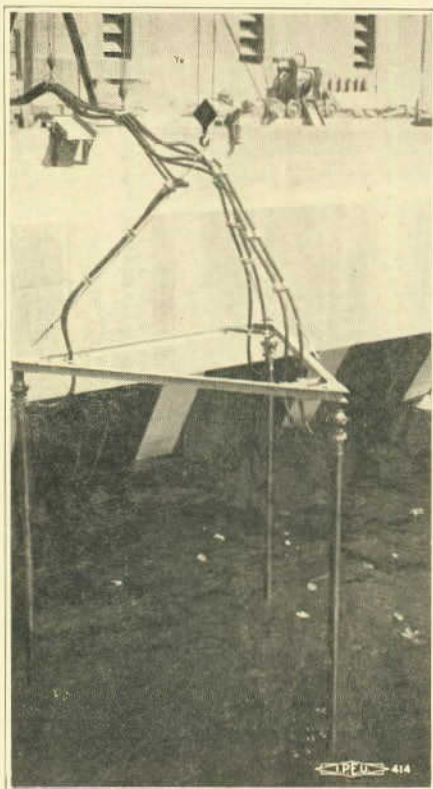
Many of the men who worked at the plant in 1936 can vouch for the following:

Swimming around in between these electrodes of the water rheostat were numerous catfish about eight inches long.

When the "juice" was turned on the catfish were apparently instantly killed and floated belly up on the surface of the water. To all intents and purpose they were as dead as the proverbial "door nail." When the juice was cut off, within half an hour every catfish was swimming around as if nothing had happened. The many times I saw this marvelous tenacity of life not one of the fish succumbed from his electrical envelope of death.

You might call this short story, "Now you tell one!"

And humans are killed in bath tubs from 110 volts.



POOR A. T. & T.: IT LIVES IN FEAR

(Continued from page 541)

position could not, the lesson has never been forgotten. Since 1879, the acquisition of patents has been one of the most consistent practices of the Bell System. The greatly advertised "research" activities of the Bell System are conducted in part to keep its patent position constantly secure. In the 20 years from 1916 to 1935 about \$250,000,000 was spent by the A. T. & T., through subsidiaries like the Western Electric and Bell Laboratories, Inc., on engineering and research. Since the public pays for the research in its telephone rates, the work can proceed happily, with the company's executives, if not its research workers, relieved of money worries. Accordingly the company could well afford the 9,255 patents it owned in 1935, although less than half of them were in use by the Bell System, and although it was licensed under 6,000 patents owned by others.

Nor did the urge to expand, manifested in the early years, decline as the monopoly further entrenched itself. Through its publicly subsidized research activities, the A. T. & T. secured a strategic patent position in the field of sound motion-pictures. To exploit this position, the Electrical Research Products, Inc. (E. R. P. I.) was organized in 1926 as a subsidiary of Western Electric. The infant corporation was immediately endowed with the monopolistic characteristics of its veteran ancestors. The time-worn license agreement method was again used to bind those lured into doing business with the new prodigy. Under such agreements, recording and reproducing equipment manufactured by Wes-

tern Electric was leased—not sold—to major motion-picture producers.

The license agreements contained restrictions following the pattern of the old telephone license contracts. Licensees were forbidden from making sound records available to theatres that had not installed reproducing equipment made by Western Electric. In that manner the monopoly was extended from the producers to the distributors. Another restriction was placed upon the operators of theatres forbidding them from exhibiting on Western Electric reproducing apparatus pictures not recorded by Western Electric equipment. The motion-picture industry was caught going and coming.

As a consequence of the extension of the A. T. & T. monopoly into the motion-picture industry, the public, which had financed the research and expense of patent acquisition, and which had long continued to pay royalties and license fees for the use of the patents for which it had originally paid, was then given the additional privilege of paying new royalties, fees or other tribute exacted by a new monopoly as a reward for having paid in advance such research and patent costs as patrons of the telephone industry.

The conducting of a private profit monopoly apparently affects men's minds. Not satisfied with having bound up its new monopoly at both ends, the license contract further required that additional or renewal parts should be obtained from E. R. P. I. at prices E. R. P. I. might establish from time to time, and that E. R. P. I., itself, might determine the need for additional or renewal parts. The exhibitors voiced many complaints concerning the high prices of parts and repairs. That these complaints were reasonable was admitted by E. R. P. I. in its inter-organization correspondence, but in monopoly there is no need to be reasonable.

This indulgence of the lust for profits was accompanied by the ever-present shadow. Fear that something would reduce the profit flow. For out of the shadows there was emerging the Radio Corporation of America (R. C. A.) to challenge the A. T. & T.'s new dominion. In charge of the Bell System's sound motion-picture activities was J. E. Otterson. In a memorandum to A. T. & T. Vice President Bloom, dated April 29, 1927, Otterson said:

"In the talking motion-picture field, they (R. C. A.) are competing very actively with us at present, as you know, to develop an affiliation with the large motion-picture producers and competition between us will doubtless ultimately result in a situation *highly favorable to the motion-picture interests* and opposed to our own. This is an extensive and *highly profitable field* and it is quite worth our while to go a long way toward making it practically an *exclusive field*. I believe that we could justify, from a commercial standpoint, paying a large price for the liquidation of the Radio Corporation for this purpose alone."*

The R. C. A. was no push-over. Nor was A. T. & T.'s might invincible against R. C. A. talent, in spite of occupying the field first, and in spite of the virtually unlimited financial resources at A. T. & T.'s command. A. T. & T. waved its magic wand and new corporations sprang into existence to serve or die for E. R. P. I. Among them were Exhibitors Reliance Corporation, Eastern Service Studios, Inc., General Service Studios, Inc., and E. R. P. I. Picture Consultants, Inc., and a confusing number of others. These subsidiaries operated along the flanks, developing new business, protecting against competition, financing producer-licensees, etc.

In 1920 E. R. P. I. loaned \$15,000,000 to the Fox movie interests, to be used in purchasing a chain of theatres. E. R. P. I. borrowed the \$15,000,000 from its parent, Western Electric, which in turn, on the same day, borrowed \$12,000,000 from its parent, the A. T. & T. The A. T. & T. was concerned that its growing interests in the motion-picture industry remain secret. The ghost again. The A. T. & T. came out of the market crash of 1929 with a new surprise package—control, through its assorted subsidiaries, of Fox Films Corporation, Fox Theatres Corporation, Loew's, Inc., and Metro-Goldwyn Pictures.

The A. T. & T. eventually divested itself of these direct holdings in 1935, just after the establishment of the Federal Communications Commission and before the investigation of the telephone industry. On the sale of Loew's, Inc., stock it realized a profit of \$1,874,751. E. R. P. I. carried on. During the period 1927 to 1935, E. R. P. I.'s revenues were \$152,000,000 and its net profits were \$28,112,000. None of the profit was treated as income to reduce the research costs charged the Bell telephone operating companies. Spokesmen for the A. T. & T. consider its royalties from E. R. P. I. as just a "windfall."

But the glitter of A. T. & T.'s satellites is not all from gold. In the years following 1929 some of these offspring lost money. E. R. P. I. Picture Consultants, Inc., had a loss of \$706,000 between 1929 and 1935. General Service Studios, Inc., suffered a loss of \$245,701 from 1933 to 1935, and Eastern Service Studios, Inc., went \$321,230 in the red. Possibly some of these subsidiaries are not in business for profit. Their duty is to render "service." Not for purpose of philanthropy, however. In spite of its losses, Eastern Service Studios, Inc., for example, was deemed quite a "success." Its record of success is indicated in the following excerpts from a letter written to E. S. Bloom by E. R.

* Italics added.

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Address _____

P. I.'s president, Otterson, on September 14, 1933:

"The successful operation of this studio has driven practically all of the bootleggers in the East out of business and also the studios licensed by R. C. A. R. C. A. formerly had four such studios which are not now operating. . . .

"Through our financing pictures we have gotten a steadily increasing proportion of the business and have left R. C. A. with little or no income from royalties except in connection with studios owned and operated by themselves."

But, as has been said, whether or not R. C. A. was a "bootlegger," it was no push-over. Although its hundred-million dollars in assets is puny compared to A. T. & T.'s billions, it is nevertheless a sizable outfit, organized by another giant corporation, General Electric Co. Moreover, R. C. A. was endowed by General Electric with a strong patent position. Its sound recording and reproducing apparatus was receiving wide acceptance on its merits. Its acceptance would have been far greater, however, except for the artificial barriers with which A. T. & T. littered its path. Eventually, after R. C. A. had gained influence and adherents in the movie industry, and after threatening suit against A. T. & T. under the Sherman and Clayton acts, the two interests worked out a truce whereby each agreed to respect the other's "sphere of influence."

The history of A. T. & T.'s activities in the motion-picture industry is not substantially different from its history in the field of radio. It first tried to monopolize the field, by patent control supplemented with its vast assortment of other weapons. It failed to exclude others completely. But even failure did not bring competition. It resulted only in a more

tangible marking of the boundaries of monopoly. Private imperialism.

Thus monopoly degenerates research and invention, making it serve the narrow selfish interests of profiteers without regard to the general good of mankind. The use of inventions is retarded indefinitely until it suits the pleasure of these men of power. The long delay in the introduction of the simple handset telephone instrument, alias "the French 'phone," is a case in point. Though invented in 1878 by an American, and though it became the common type of instrument in Europe, the handset was not introduced on a wide scale in the United States until 1926. The handset instrument was not only more desirable to patrons, but because of its compactness and efficiency was cheaper to produce. But the telephone monopoly took advantage of this fact by making the subscriber pay an extra charge for the handset. Up to this time, the A. T. & T. had been leasing the old-style 'phone to the operating companies. The handset, of course, was making the antiquated 'phone obsolete. The old instruments were carried on A. T. & T.'s books at approximately \$45,000,000. Against this, the depreciation reserve, paid for by the public, had accumulated some \$21,000,000, leaving the book value of the instruments at almost \$24,000,000. At this point the A. T. & T. sold the antiquated instruments to its subsidiaries for \$38,183,727.

The operating companies were without power to decline the purchase of antiques from their parent at a profit of \$14,000,000. And the public, having already paid \$21,000,000 in depreciation charges, could then pay again.

These are the practices of monopoly. Out of their own mouths are these truths confirmed. In a lengthy memorandum of January 13, 1927, A. T. & T.'s Otterson expressed

the monopolists' philosophy in part as follows:

"The regulation of the relationship between two such large interests as the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and the General Electric Co. and the prevention of invasion of their respective fields is accomplished by mutual adjustments within 'no man's land' where the offensive of the parties as related to these competitive activities is recognized as a natural defense against invasion of the major fields. Licenses, rights, opportunities, and privileges in connection with these competitive activities are traded off against each other and interchanged in such manner as to create a proper balance and satisfactory relationship between the parties in the major fields. . . . This indicates the desirability of our retaining control over the activities that lie between our respective fields. . . ."

Such a "satisfactory relationship" may be acceptable to the parties. But how long can it be satisfactory to the American people?

SIMPLE ANNALS

(Continued from page 547)

shot a bear that had us treed or we might have been there yet. It was late when we portaged through the big swamp, but we were protected, and as you see we arrived here safely."

Jean heaped up the fire wid the pine roots an' in the cheerful blaze we sat 'roun' until nearly midnight while Father Brabonne related to his eager listeners the simple annals av his farflung parish. Before retiring he read the evening prayers, an' as we knelt humbly down, he prayed that we might pass safely through the dangers and temptations that might beset us in life's journey, and at last be joined together in the Heavenly Mansions above.

Jean lit a lantern an' Jules an' me followed him to our sleepin' quarters in the original cabin built by his grandfather. It was long an' low an' av massive construction. They must have been skillful ax men in those days, for the logs were neatly fitted together. The floor had been adzed down an' was almost hidden by bear an' deer skin rugs. Jean explained that the low attic, up which a ladder led, had been the first sleepin' quarters, but now was only used as a store house. The room itself contained a table, some chairs, an' three beds, all hand made. The usual stone fireplace took up all the far end av the room. High above the mantel, hung on deer horns, was an ancient flintlock musket; beneath it was hung two rifles an' a double-barreled shotgun av modern make. Four small windows gave light. The walls were loopholed, for, as Jean explained, the airy settlers were niver free from the dread av raids by small bands av hostile Indians on the war path. Jean blew out the lantern an' lit a fire already laid in the fireplace an' by its flickerin' light we undressed an' got into bed. The cool linen sheets felt very restful; the last thing I remembered was the cracklin' av the wood fire.

Whin I woke the sun was jus' beginnin' to shine in wan window an' the room was empty. It didn't take me long to dress meself an' get washed. Father Brabonne was seated by the fire as I entered the kitchen an' Mrs. LaFlamme was plyin' him wid questions av the world outside. She said:

"Good mornin' Meester Casee! I hope you 'as good sleep."

"I did that, Mrs. LaFlamme, an' if the sun hadn't shone right in on me head an' set it on fire, I might have been there yet."

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"I is mos' pleased dat you 'ave good sleep. I is jus' tell Fader dat I is glad dat he mak' de insis' for Pierre an' me to go down to be village to church w'en he is sen' us de word."

"How long is it since you were down last, Marie?"

"I don' know, Fader. Mebbe t'ree or four year. You know Pierre, he is not mooch lak for to leev de farm, an' de ole cord'roy road cross de muskeg, she is mos' 'orrible an' Pierre he never yet feex it. If we is wan' anny'ting down to de village Jean he is go wit' de horse an' dem'crat an' it tak' heem mebbe t'ree day."

Footsteps sounded on the back porch, an' presently the three men joined us. After prayers, Jean helped his mother set the table an' be the time we sat down to it steamin' plates av porridge were waitin' for us, wid a big jug av cream to go wid thim. Over a bed of red coals in the fireplace, with a long-handled skillet, Mrs. LaFlamme worked wonders, an' be the time we had finished our porridge she had a large platter heaped wid pipin' hot flapjacks wid butter an' maple syrup to go wid thim, followed be another platter av bacon an' eggs an' fried petaties. Finally, afther dallyin' over our tea, we shoved our chairs back wid a satisfied smile an' lit our pipes.

"You and Pierre have much to be thankful for, Marie," said Father Brabonne. "In the cities there are thousands who lack the bare necessities of life, while many others are rolling in wealth which could never have been acquired honestly, and they are not really happy—all their treasure is in this world where moth doth corrupt and thieves break through and steal. You and Pierre live in a land literally flowing with milk and honey."

"I know, I know, Fader; we is verree thankful though som' tam we is mak' for leetle grumble 'bout de long hours an' 'ard work."

"Yes, Marie, but the many blessings you have outweigh the hardships. I would like to stay longer with you all here but I have many calls to make. According to Indian Pete, there is some sickness for me to attend in the Indian village, so after I have held confession in my room I will be on my way."

One by one the family came out from confession wid a reverent air, which was noticeable even in the irrepressible Jules. Father Brabonne came out on the porch wid his pack on an', afther shakin' hands all around, started away. He had only gone a short distance whin he stopped, turned aroun' an' called me to him. He said, "You didn't take confession, Terry!"

"No, Father," I said. "I don't belong to anny church, but I have found good in anny church I have been in so far." He put his hand on my shoulder, an' said:

"Terry, my lad, you are wandering around on the outside of the fold, but I feel that you are not far from the entrance, and some day I hope you will pass in through the open door." He gave my hand another hearty shake, turned an' strode away to carry his Master's message to wherever two or three were gathered together in His name.

TORONTO MEETING

(Continued from page 546)

Brother West F. Lamb from July 25, 1879, to July 21, 1878.

A resolution from the Montana State Council of Electrical Workers, several communications and two telegrams referring to same, were read, the subject matter dealing with a resolution referred to the executive council by the 1941 convention of the I. B. E. W. In the opinion of the council, the resolution of the Montana State Council of Electrical Workers is misleading, does not state the actual facts

and is contrary to the international constitution. The executive council is making a study of the subject matter, per the instructions of the 1941 convention, and will make a report of its findings to the next convention of the I. B. E. W.

International President Brown reported further on actions he has taken under the instructions previously given him by the executive council at their special meeting of May 16, 1942, relative to the jurisdictional controversy and existing situation in the moving picture studios. After a full discussion of the subject matter, President Brown's report was accepted as showing continued progress in the case, and he was instructed to continue his efforts and make a further report at the next quarterly meeting of the executive council.

A communication from Local Union No. B-77, with the following resolution adopted by them was received, and the communication and resolution were read and discussed:

RESOLUTION

Be it resolved, that the executive council of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS be requested to approve the following change to Article 10, Section 1, of our constitution and same to be referred to the membership for a referendum vote:

ARTICLE X.

Division of Funds

Sec. 1. The receipts of the I. B. E. W. shall be divided into four funds: General Fund, Defense Fund, Convention Fund and Pension Benefit Fund.

The monthly per capita tax for each male member except Class "B" members, shall be apportioned as follows:

- 53c all admission fees, and all other receipts shall go into the General Fund.
- 10c to JOURNAL subscription, placed in General Fund.
- 3c to the Defense Fund.
- 87c to the Pension Benefit Fund.
- 7c to the Convention Fund.

\$1.60

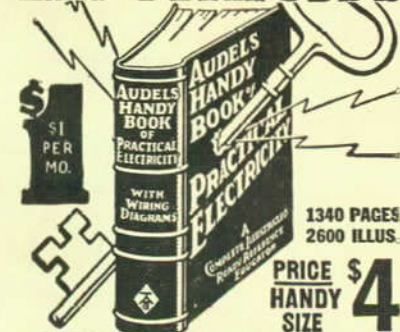
The I. S. shall pay to the Electrical Workers Benefit Association 90c in addition to the \$2 fee to be paid by I. U.'s as admission fees of members to the E. W. B. A.—except when this 90c and \$2 fee shall be payable into the General Fund as elsewhere provided in this Constitution, or except in cases involving Class "B" membership.

BADGES OF HONOR



I. B. E. W. emblematic buttons show minimum number of years of membership. They were designed and fabricated at the instance of the 1941 national convention of the I. B. E. W. They are identical except for the 10, 15 and 25 years' membership designation. They are beautiful, of 10 karat gold and priced at \$2.00. The buttons are a trifle smaller in size than the reproductions above.

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Fees received by the I. S. as admission to the E. W. B. A. shall be placed in the General Fund and promptly paid to the E. W. B. A., as the case may be, as provided in this Constitution.

As the resolution offers an amendment to Article X, Section 1, of the constitution, and was predicated upon the possibility of Section 1 of Article II of the constitution being set aside by a (U. S.) Presidential edict, the letter and resolution were filed, to be considered if and when necessity shall demand action.

The auditing committee reported that they had examined the audit as made by the firm of Wayne Kendrick & Co., certified public accountants employed by the executive council, of the funds of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and found the audit correct. It was moved and seconded, that the report of the committee be accepted and the audit filed. Motion carried.

The auditing committee reported that they had examined the audit as made by Wayne Kendrick & Co., certified public accountants, of the funds of the Electrical Workers Benefit Association, and found the audit correct. Moved and seconded, that the report of the committee be accepted, and that the executive council report same to the meeting of the trustees of the Benefit Association. Motion carried.

International President Brown and Secretary Bugniazet made a report on the various activities and questions that have arisen since the last executive council meeting, and each subject was fully discussed and considered, and both officers were instructed to continue their efforts along the same lines, with a view

to securing the best results for the membership.

It was moved and seconded, that the International Secretary stand instructed to communicate with all persons having business before the council, and to inform them of the council's action on their matters. Motion carried.

It was moved and seconded, that the next quarterly meeting of the executive council be held December 1, 1942, in the board room at International Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Motion carried.

There being no further business, the council adjourned sine die.

D. A. MANNING,
Secretary.
CHARLES M. PAULSEN,
Chairman.

HARVARD MAN COMMENTS

(Continued from page 539)

be good education if it did not develop initiative, self-reliance, imagination, and originality in the men who take it. If business managers are fussy about their so-

called "prerogatives" and seek to exclude labor from participating in decisions of policy, they will find the graduates of this course difficult rather than easy to deal with.

The university is getting as much as it is giving by establishing the trade union course. Every teacher knows that students learn at least as much from one another as they learn from the faculty. The value of the education which a university is able to give, therefore, depends in large part upon the richness and diversity of the backgrounds of its students. The addition of experienced trade unionists to the Harvard student body will help make Harvard a better university. It will broaden and enrich the contacts which Harvard students will be able to make. The leader type of man whom the unions have sent to Harvard is bound to be an important influence in university life.

The original arrangements contemplated attaching the Trade Union Fellowship project to the Littauer School. Dean David quickly saw the significance of the project and asked that the Business School be permitted

to join in sponsoring it. The Department of Economics also is participating. Thus the project is an expression of effective cooperation between three principal parts of the university.

An enormous amount of hard work involving many days of travel, the handling of heavy correspondence, and attention to a multitude of details has been necessary. Dr. John T. Dunlop (faculty instructor in Economics) and Mr. James Healy have given unstintingly of their time. The New York State Labor Relations Board has gone out of its way to cooperate by permitting Mr. Daniel Horowitz to take a year's leave of absence to help conduct the classes. He has the title of Lecturer in Industrial Relations and is attached to both the Littauer School and the Business School.

DIAL OF DEATH

(Continued from page 545)

1939

Outside Inside

	Men	Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocution	40	2	3	45
Falls (fractures, breaks)	7	17	—	24
Burns (explosions)	4	—	—	4
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	4	3	3	10
Tuberculosis	1	14	1	16
Pneumonia	7	17	11	35
Total				134

1938

Outside Inside

	Men	Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocution	31	3	—	34
Falls (fractures, breaks)	11	11	2	24
Burns (explosions)	2	—	—	2
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	—	4	2	6
Tuberculosis	2	17	1	20
Pneumonia	16	32	1	49
Total				135

1937

Outside Inside

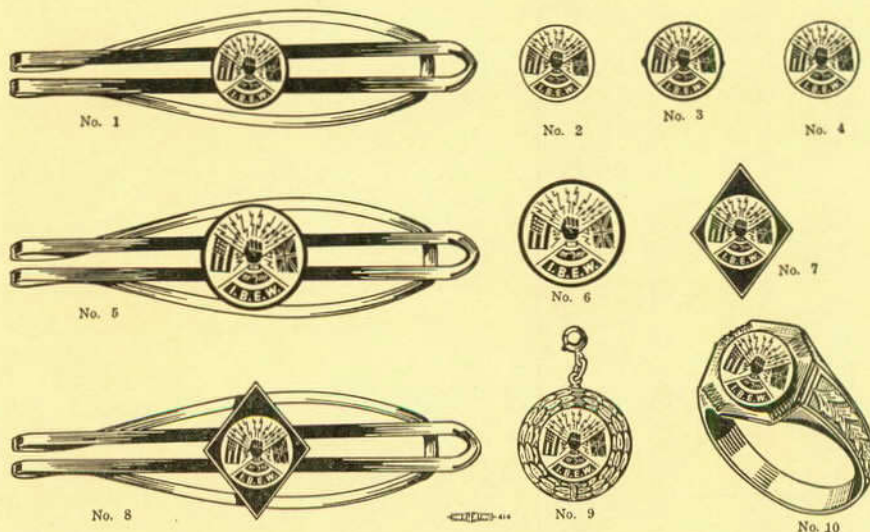
	Men	Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocution	23	1	1	25
Falls (fractures, breaks)	9	11	2	22
Burns (explosions)	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	5	24	2	31
Tuberculosis	8	10	—	18
Pneumonia	15	30	3	48
Total				144

1936

Outside Inside

	Men	Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocution	5	3	2	10
Falls (fractures, breaks)	8	4	1	13
Burns (explosions)	1	2	—	3
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	6	7	1	14
Tuberculosis	8	29	2	39
Pneumonia	8	13	9	40
Total				119

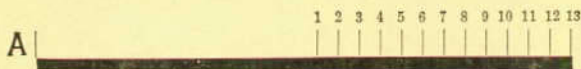
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No. 9—10 kt. Gold Vest Slide Charm	4.00
No. 10—10 kt. Gold Ring	9.00

Jewelry not sent C. O. D.

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G. M. Bugnizet, Secretary

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Washington, D. C.

	1935		Misc.	Total
	Outside Men	Inside Men		
Electrocution	14	1	---	15
Falls (fractures, breaks)	6	9	---	15
Burns (explosions, etc.)	1	1	---	2
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	1	---	---	1
Tuberculosis	2	16	1	19
Pneumonia	8	33	5	46
Total				98

SOCIAL SECURITY FOR ALL

(Continued from page 537)

5. Aid for the involuntary unemployed, by means of cash benefits or loans, co-ordinated with an adequate employment service.

6. Creation of a state technical organization with the functions of affording general guidance to and supervising social security institutions.

7. Establishment of university endowments for the study of public health.

The delegates were invited "to seek the adoption, by their governments, of measures to facilitate the interchange of the pharmaceutical products manufactured

by the industry or public establishments of their countries."

REHABILITATION AID URGED

The conference adopted a resolution dealing with disability insurance which was the subject of the formal report submitted to the conference by Mr. Altmeyer, the chairman of the United States delegation. The resolution adopted declared that:

"1. A person should be deemed to be disabled if his mental and physical capacity for any occupation on the labor market suitable to a person of the same sex, age or occupation is not such as to enable him, after rehabilitation, to earn a substantial wage.

"2. Disability insurance should cover permanent incapacity for any remunerative work.

"3. When the beneficiary recovers his capacity for work, preference should be accorded to him in finding him work suitable for his regained capacity.

"4. Insurance against permanent disability should be linked up without interruption with insurance against sickness or temporary incapacity.

"5. Any person entering insurance for the first time should undergo a complete

medical examination by the insurance institution, when he takes up his employment.

"6. Both insured persons and beneficiaries should be medically examined at intervals for the purpose of discovering incapacity in the course of development, avoiding simulation and verifying the permanence of the incapacity.

"7. Center for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons should be established within the framework of social insurance schemes.

"8. Disability benefits should be awarded on a provisional basis, except where there is no possibility of rehabilitation.

"9. Beneficiaries should be required to undergo treatment, especially surgical treatment, where, in the opinion of the doctors, it will be conducive to recovery.

"10. A qualifying period of insurance as a condition for the award of disability benefits is advisable as an effective means of preventing an excessive growth of claims.

"11. The rate of disability benefit should be adequate to afford a minimum of subsistence compatible with the position of the insured person and his family responsibilities, but nevertheless so limited as to leave an incentive to return to work in cases where recovery is possible.

"12. It is recommended that employers should reserve a certain number of jobs and employments for rehabilitated persons, which



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Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	3.50
Book, Day	1.75	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	1.75
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	3.50
Carbon for Receipt Books05	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	1.75
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Complete Local Charter Outfit	25.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	1.75
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	3.50
Single copies10	Receipt Book, Temporary (750 receipts)	3.50
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts)	1.75
Emblem, Automobile	1.25	Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts)75
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's25
Labels, Decalcomania (large), per 10020	Receipt Book, Treasurer's25
Labels, Decalcomania (small), per 10015	Receipt Holders, each30
Labels, Metal, per 100	2.50	Receipt Holder, Celluloid, sold only in bulk, smallest lot, 50	1.50
Labels, Neon, per 10020	Per 100	3.00
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Labels, large size for house wiring, per 10035	Seal, cut of	1.00
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In addition to Mr. Altmeyer, the other important address to the conference by an American citizen was that made by Nelson Rockefeller, the coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Mr. Rockefeller said:

"* * * This war in which the fates of our type of civilization are being decided, is a war about social security. It is a war for social security. * * *

"Because there was lack of security, the world, during the 1920's and 1930's, was gripped by a vast psychological crisis—a huge wave of neurotic terror—which enfeebled the wills and blinded the judgment of millions of men and women yearning for security. * * *

"By agreements between our various governments, we are evolving in one country after another methods for contributing jointly towards the building of better health, sanitation, and food production methods and practices. Toward these purposes, we are jointly contributing technical skill, equipment and ideas for better equipment, money and organizing facilities and the contrasting experiences of our experts with these problems.

"In Paraguay, in Ecuador, in Central America, and in the Amazon Valley, we are making practical headway at the cooperative solution of these problems which affect so profoundly the future happiness of our peoples. And within a very short time, we expect to be working by similar cooperative methods in a number of other regions.

"* * * I am sure I do not need to labor the point here that the conquest of disease and the provision of food and good housing and the raising of living standards are basic to social security; that without constant development in these fields, our appropriations for social security can be largely wasted. * * *

During the proceedings of the conference the writer discussed the need for the extension of social insurance coverage to agricultural labor, domestic workers and the self-employed, and the wage in which such coverage could be achieved in the United States.

While it is not expected that the conference will hold any sessions during the war, plans are now being made for the continuous exchange of information and experience among the various countries. It is expected that the permanent committee, in cooperation with the International Labor Organization, will begin the preparation of plans and materials so that other conferences can be held after the war in order to carry on the important work of perfecting and unifying social security legislation and administration for all working people and their families throughout the Western Hemisphere. Only in this way can democracy be made a reality in all the Americas.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTORS

(Continued from page 542)

closed in these joints, and the frequent bending may cause the wires to break or the insulation to wear off. A repairman can replace these wires, maintaining the appliance in safe condition for years more of service.

The electric flatiron's special hazard is its connection to the circuit. Many fires have been caused because "someone forgot to turn it off." The newer automatic irons will not overheat to the danger point, but if left connected, power is wasted and the life of the iron diminished. A very good point is made that irons should never be connected to sockets intended to supply lamps. The socket is not designed to handle such a load, and disconnecting the cord is likely to dislocate the fixture. It's so much easier to "pull the chain" than to disconnect the iron that the housewife some day may very possibly go off leaving the iron attached, and accidentally pulled "on" instead of "off." The iron should be connected to a convenience outlet in the wall and always should be disconnected when not in use.

Damage to the cord of an appliance at a point where the cord receives frequent bending, is apt to result in a short circuit. The housewife should be warned about the proper care of cords. As a result of the scarcity of copper and of rubber, the beautiful waterproof cord of yesterday is becoming impossible to get. In ordinary times, replacing a worn cord rather than patching it up would certainly be the advice of electrical inspectors; but shortages are expected to be acute, therefore the advice is, if you can restore the cord to its original safety, repair it. On a vacuum cleaner or flatiron, for instance, the cord is apt to wear right at the handle of the appliance where much bending and friction results from movement. If the rest of the cord is in good condition, the worn part can be cut off and the cord reconnected by the repairman.

SAFETY IS AVAILABLE

If replacements are necessary, it is more than ever important to look for the label of the Underwriters' Laboratories when you purchase. This will be found wrapped around the cord, or in a disc label on cord and plug sets.

Directions are given for keeping washing machines "safe," both in the connections and the points of wear within the machine, both for the purpose of maintaining the machine in good condition and of avoiding the danger of shock to the housewife. Many people do not realize what a shock hazard is present with a machine full of water, a damp floor and broken-down insulation. This and several other shock hazards which may be present in any home are explained in "Electrical Safety in War Time." A short explanation to the home owner may result in a general checkup, with the result that worn cords, sockets and outlets all over the house will be overhauled. Whenever it is possible to get a shock through a lamp standard, socket, or an

appliance frame, repairs should be made without delay.

Why does a fuse burn out? Why isn't it all right to put in a penny if you do not have another fuse to replace the burned-out one? An astounding number of persons do not know the answers to these questions. The fuse is a safety device, designed to prevent dangerous overloading of circuits. If a burned-out fuse is replaced with a coin, the current will go through but the safety element is missing. You as an electrician know and are qualified to explain what happens when wires are loaded beyond their capacity, but the good explanation of why we have fuses, as contained in this booklet, will help you to make a clear picture.

In ordinary times, if you find that a circuit is overloaded because of a number of appliances being connected and operated at the same time, in addition to the lamps on the circuit, your advice would be to install an extra and heavier circuit. Now, however, because of shortage of materials, extensions are permitted only if they contribute to defense housing. You may have to count up the wattage of lights and appliances and explain to the housewife that with several lamps burning, the coffee percolator perking, the waffle iron heating all at once, she can't also plug in the toaster without having everything go black.

Some knowledge of the house wiring system is valuable, especially right now, to anyone who keeps house. Because of the shortage of copper, the amount of wiring permitted in new houses has been restricted by limiting the number of outlets. Also we have many instances of large homes being divided into apartments, without much extension of the original wiring system. Unless the housewife understands something about circuits, load limits, etc., there will be many burned-out fuses, or worse—fires.

Any member of the Brotherhood may read this little volume with interest and profit to himself, but the electrical repairman, particularly if he is in contact with the customer, will find it a splendid guide. He is now in the position of a doctor or dentist. He services something which can't be replaced. Preventive medicine as well as repair is called for. Properly applied, this will pay big dividends in the happier years which we're sure are ahead of us.

The public relations committee of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors is making "Electrical Safety in War Time" available at a cost price of 2 cents per copy for orders less than 1,000, and at 1½ cents per copy for orders of 1,000 and over. Send orders, or address requests for single free copies to the public relations committee, at 84 John Street, New York City.

In no instance is the man of the house, or the housewife, urged to make electrical repairs. The theme throughout is the use of competent repairmen to assist householders in keeping their electrical appliances and wires in safe operation for the duration.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM SEPTEMBER

11, 1942, INC. OCTOBER 10, 1942

L. U. 10—	210278 211625	L. U. 12—	209492 209530 604891 605021 606022 606097 606994 607308 797328 797339 912001 912090	L. U. 41—(Cont.)	579751 580077	L. U. B-76—	358271 358690 B 727719 727722 800056 800250 803251 803535 806251 806265	L. U. 117—(Cont.)	67128 67156	L. U. 166—(Cont.)	755924 756000 815484 815637	L. U. 226—(Cont.)	472465 472500 656251 656273		
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B-2—	14251 14279 145355 145371 499501 500210 532219 532500 650215 650250 B 720301 720302	B-18—	B 307051 307116 654887 654965 714772 714826 754624 754666 B 795358 795681 843400 844308	B-50—	B 479871 479878 540491 540682 687347 687358	B-78—	B 293524 788391 788507 80— 708644 708760 709501 709670 725744 725747	B-125—	406399 407478 519163 519200	B-176—	31867 305481 305537 800927 800932 B 275046 275048 (Mem.) B 275148	B-231—	64002 724598 724644 36180 154882 155007 285754 285791	B-232—	462249 462260 604181 604213
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SUMMARY OF PROBLEMS FACING ELECTRICAL INSPECTORS

(Continued from page 543)

the United States and at least double that number were injured by fire. Property loss from fire for the year 1941 was \$305,895,000.

FIRE HAZARD INCREASES

The records show that fires from electrical origin throughout the country are increasing very rapidly and there is no doubt in my mind, that during this war, they will reach a point which will be staggering. In my opinion tens of thousands of fires will be caused by the increase in activities, work done by handymen or other inexperienced and unqualified persons who attempt to make additions to the existing electrical equipment, making repairs, etc., without the proper knowledge or materials.

During a meeting of the Electrical Committee of the N. F. P. A., held in New York City, March of this year, Field Engineer Tousley stated that his record showed that over 25 per cent of the fires which occurred in industrial plants during the past 12 months were proved to be

of electrical origin. Just stop and think for a moment what a shut-down of a plant means to our government during these times. This is a very high percentage when you consider the hundreds of causes of fires. It clearly shows the necessity of rigid electrical inspections and reinspections of old installations throughout the country, and that the loss of life and property from electrical fires is not negligible, and that electrical codes and proper standards are absolutely necessary at all times.

A report issued by the fire commissioner of the City of New York, which appeared in the public press, states that there were 34,285 fires during 1941, an increase of 5,872 over 1940, and that in all probability the fire losses would increase, rather than decrease, during

war years, as this was true during the last war and the boom years. That in 1919 fire losses were over \$12,000,000 and jumped to more than \$18,000,000 in 1920 and by 1922 they almost reached \$23,000,000.

In checking the various fire reports, I noted that in the year 1917, up to and including the year 1922, fire losses in the City of New York increased from approximately \$9,000,000 to approximately \$23,000,000. This period covered the duration of the war and the boom years which followed and the loss dropped to approximately \$9,000,000 in the year 1933.

The work of the electrical inspector and his responsibilities are greater today than ever before, when he certifies that electrical installations which he inspected are safe and that the current may be turned on. He is not only working for the welfare of the public in his community but he is assisting in the saving of critical materials, the substitution of materials, watching for deliberate violations and sabotage to electrical wiring and apparatus. He is doing everything within his power, to assist the government during this crisis, in seeing that electrical wiring and equipments are being installed in such a manner that they will not endanger lives and property and that economy is exercised without interfering with the continuity of electric service.

I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at

\$9.00

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh or Two!

Welcome again to the Duke, also to the son of the old gunner.

A LETTER FROM A MARINE

I got a letter from my son today,
He is training to be a Marine,
And like any other Leatherneck
Can hardly wait to get on the scene.

Dear Dad, he says, you take it easy,
Us Marines will do our best,
You veterans started something in '18,
Now us Marines will do the rest.

We will paste the paper-hanger on his border,
We will destroy his murderous war machine,
And dad, when I return, I want you proud to say
That your son was a United States Marine.

When we replace the Swastika with Old Glory,
When the thunderous roar of cannon stops in Rome,
When we have showed the Jap what it is to have a scrap,
Then, and not until, will I be home.
When we muss up that guy Mussolini,
And arrest all the gestapo in Berlin,
When the sea is free of the little Nipponee,
We'll be marching home again.

We Marines now have a date with Adolph Hitler,
As Rangers he will know we're in this fight,
There will be no 14 points like in the last war,
Believe me, dad, we'll do this thing up right.
You salvage all your rubber and old scrap,
And send us the material we want,
We will wipe the grin from those little yellow men,
And replace their laugh with a grunt.

That "pan" in Japan we will flatten,
And a hit on old Hitler we will score,
When we've knocked the "Heil" out of Hitler
We'll sail victoriously to our shore.

Dad, you were a gunner in the World War,
That makes me a son of a gunner now,
And now that I've been made an expert on the range,

I'm a son-of-a-gun of a gunner—WOW!

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE,
The Duke of Toledo,
L. U. No. 245.

ELECTRIC LIBERTY LIMERICK

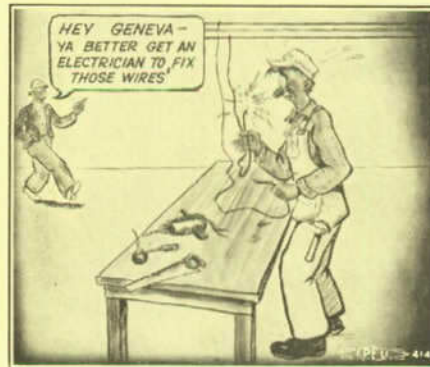
Let's apply all the AMPS
To beat the Axis tramps,
And speed up enslaved people's liberation;
Every bond is a VOLT
To give the beasts a jolt—
And WATT's more, hasten their extermination.

RHYMED DEFINITIONS

Dictator

He rules with brutal might,
Spreading despair and fright,
Creating an atmosphere of gloom;
When people will wake up,
His throne to shake up,
They shall dictate his imminent doom!
ABE GLICK (A' B'IT O' LUCK),
L. U. No. B-3.

ALWAYS TREAT ELECTRIC WIRES WITH RESPECT—OR SOME DAY YOU'LL GET A SHOCK YOU DON'T EXPECT



By Sam

This cartoon and verse are the inspiration of Walter H. H. Hendrick, an old faithful contributor to this column. He will be very mad when it appears because we didn't reproduce it full size and in its original colors.

THANKSGIVING DAY, 1942

Behold! this year's Thanksgiving Day found us

In global conflict, against our desire;
With a war-torn world all around us,
And dragged us ever nearer to the fire.
The past terrific events have taught us
To face the facts with full realization;
The severe emergencies have brought us
Together as a determined nation!
We are thankful that it fell to our lot
To lead the struggle for a righteous cause;
When help is requested, to be on the spot—
And rescue a blood-soaked world from monster's jaws!
To strike at brutal tyrants with all our might,
And with mortal blows drive'm to their graves;
We'll stay, untiringly, in the grim fight—
And liberate from bondage all oppressed slaves!

We give thanks to our Lord
For every success scored
And pray: May our future triumphant be;
May our beacon's brilliant light
Make a darkened world bright—
And guide it under the banners of the free!
We solemnly hope next year we'll commence
To review the war's horrors in the past tense!

A' B'it O' Luck
ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. B-3.

BUTTON YOUR LIP, OR ELSE

At the time of the Spanish war, a young man employed in the trans-Atlantic cable office in Bermuda boosted his popularity by glibly passing out free information of movements of ships and troops.

When a friend hinted that he should be more close-lipped, he whispered, "I never tell anything that comes over the cables."

ARNOLD FOX, I. O.

FIRST AID

The first aid instructor was trying to develop resourcefulness in his class.

"Suppose," he said, "you are walking along a country road, distant from any houses, and you find a man lying in the ditch. He is obviously in shock. Now as you know, these patients are terribly, terribly cold. You must get him warm as soon as possible or he'll die. You can't get blankets or hot pads. What will you do?"

One of the class suggested covering him in dry leaves.

"Yes, that would be all right, a good suggestion," said the instructor. "But suppose this is springtime and there are no dry leaves."

"Build a leanto out of green branches," said another member of the class.

"Yes, that would help."

"If there's sand you could cover him with sand."

"Yes, that's good. But just to make it harder, imagine there's no sand, no green branches, no leaves. What could you do?"

Silence.

"I'll tell you what," the instructor said, dramatically, "You could take off your own clothes and wrap him up. If that was the only way to save a man from dying, you could do it, couldn't you?" he asked, turning to a middle-aged lady.

"Yes," she said resolutely, "That would be all right—if HE stayed unconscious."

HEAD MAN

I see in the papers 'most every day
That women are takin' men's work and men's pay;
While men become doughboys and sea-going gobs,
The beautiful ladies take over their jobs.
Imagine a line gang with three or four beauts
Taking the place of some overgrown brutes!
Oh, Lordy above! If this comes to be
Please make a foreman out of me!

LINEMAN LENNIE,
L. U. No. B-702.

TRAGEDY IN BRIEF

Wireman George had a happy home,
Everything was fine till he started to roam;
His wife went out to the bomber factory,
"I won't depend on you no more," said she.

So for awhile George mended his paces,
Wishing to keep in the lady's good graces
He made many promises how good he would be,
"Watch your step or I'll break your plate," said she.

But one day temptation got him 'round the neck
Right after cashing the old pay check,
He stepped around on an old-fashioned spree,
And on wine and women his dough blew he.

The sequel of course you can foretell,
He ambled home next morning, feeling far from well,
But his plate was broke, and so was he,
So now he is roosting in the old apple tree.



The Four Horsemen ride again

WAR HAS ONCE AGAIN loosed the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse upon the world . . . fire, famine, sword, and pestilence.

In the last war, the most deadly of these was *pestilence*. And today, in Europe and Asia, there is already a wartime rise in Tuberculosis . . . the dread

TB that kills more people between 15 and 45 than any other disease.

You can help prevent a wartime rise of TB in our country — by buying Christmas Seals today . . . and using them every day from now to Christmas. *They fight Tuberculosis.*



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The National, State and Local
Tuberculosis Associations in
the United States.